

1984

The Canadian Rose Annual



Published by
The Canadian Rose Society



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The Canadian Rose Annual

Tim Bucknell
EDITOR



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Introduction

The Canadian Rose Annual 1985 1984

One of the problems of being the editor of the 'Annual' or the 'Rosarian', and I am sure Gerry Walker would agree with me, is the collecting of material for the publications.

Canada is an interesting country for growing roses due to the differences in many regions of growing conditions, the main difference being climate. Therefore there is a lot of scope for articles but most rosarians do not feel qualified to write so they keep their experiences to themselves.

Give it a try - share your thoughts on growing, landscaping, local rose shows and societies. It is not that hard.

I was asked by many people to include an article on hybridizing for the amateur. After careful consideration I included one about thirty-seven years old, but I think it covers all aspects and I hope the age does not offend anyone.

This coming year of 1985 is a very special one for the Rose Society due to the World Rose Convention in June to be held in Toronto. I have been told 'Toronto' in the Indian language means 'meeting place' and I am sure it will be for many rosarians this June.

Tim Bucknell
Editor

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
RESIDENCE DU GOUVERNEUR GENERAL

Dear Madam,

August 13, 1984

I am writing with reference to your letter of July 15, 1984, and to inform you that Her Excellency is most happy to accept your invitation to become Chief Patron of The Canadian Rose Society.

Listed below, therefore, is the correct reference to the Governor General in this capacity, which should take precedence over the names of any other patrons:

Chief Patron
Her Excellency The Right Honourable Jeanne Sauvé,
P.C., C.C., C.M.M., C.D.
Governor General of Canada

Patron en chef
Son Excellence la très honorable Jeanne Sauvé,
C.P., C.C., C.M.M., C.D.
Gouverneur général du Canada

As you know, the name of the Governor General should not be associated with any fund raising campaigns or events.

I would be grateful if you would inform us of any pertinent information or of any major changes within your organization in order to keep our files up to date.

In closing, I should point out that when Vice-Regal patronage is granted to an organization, it is only for the duration of the term of office of the Governor General to whom the invitation was extended. The organization in question must request patronage from each regime.

Yours sincerely,
Estelle de Repentig y
for Edmond Joly de Lotbini re
Administrative Secretary to the Governor General

Mrs. Bea M. Hunter
Executive Secretary
The Canadian Rose Society
20 Portico Drive
Scarborough, Ontario
M1G 3R3

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Cover

Camera H.T. - Delbard

Courtesy White Rose Craft and Nurseries Ltd.

When Chance is King

ARMAND SOUZY, President of the French Rose Society
(Reprinted from the 1981 New Zealand Rose Annual)

Despite their imperfections, they have stimulated research, they have augmented the prestige of the Rose and they have encouraged their sale but, to the disadvantage of most of them I am compelled to say that, of all the competitions which take place in the world, whatever their object, these are the least fair. I will tell you why.

However, in appearance they all resemble each other. The criteria for separating the candidates is the same: beauty of the flower and of the foliage, elegance of the bud, vigour of the plant, regularity of the growth, floriferousness, lasting quality of the flower on the stem, general aspect of the plant, decorative value, resistance to disease, perfume etc.

But these qualities are not stable, they develop with time. According to atmospheric conditions, they change perceptibly and rapidly until becoming fleeting. The intensity of the perfume is attributable to heat; it is not released fully except in a certain temperature. Colour, especially of the reds, can vary following the heat of the sun which even quite often burns them or gives to some a quite disagreeable purple shade. Even the form can lose its perfection following the opening stage of the flower, that is to say, from one day to the next. As regards resistance to diseases and as to growth, how can they be appraised other than by repeated examinations during the season?

Now, this is how things happen in most of the trials to which I have alluded and of which the results are due in part to chance. During two years for bushes and three for shrubs and climbers, the roses are generally marked twice during the season, by a more or less substantial committee, composed of amateurs and professionals, a committee which allots a percentage of variable points following the trials, the difference being left to the disposition of the grand jury which officiates on the day of the competition. All seem sheltered from criticism and the big day arrives. Under the direction of its president, the jury first eliminates all the ineligible varieties, (not yet in flower or finished flowering), and those which have no chance of obtaining a reward. This happens often at great speed and in great confusion. It is because one must go quickly when one has 100 varieties to judge and sometimes more in two hours!

I will not quibble about the competence of juries. Their calmness is a pleasure to see and for the sake of a little story only, I will speak of those who, through absentmindedness but with application, mark roses which are not participating in the trial. At times I have remarked on it to some of them and I have always had the impression that I was pulling them out of a dream. But that is nothing. Let us go further. Since the organizers are not in control of the weather, the trials at times take place in the rain!

Armed with an umbrella, if they are lucky enough to have one, a pen and sheets of notes, they face the downpour in the quest for prize winners. Under the weight of water, they, the roses, all hang sadly towards the ground and, the miracle is that, despite such unfavourable conditions, they discover not only a Gold Medal, but that of a Silver and all the certificates which follow. I have even seen awarded in these circumstances the prize for perfume!

Lest I be accused of exaggerating, I will cite simply two testimonies drawn from the best documented journal on the question. In 1965: "Despite rain and storms and persistent bad weather, all our splendid trials of new roses, national and international, have taken place this year, sometimes late, but always with the most favourable results." In 1966: "In connection with the trials in Rome - although greatly disturbed by three violent storms, the morning was devoted to work."

What a pity that the roses - that is to say the chief interested parties, the only ones whose opinion would be valid cannot speak!

Without doubt they would say the mistake is that the trials are obligated to one date, and that they are fixed some days or weeks in advance has no bearing on the matter. To insist upon the fact that a rose must flower on a predetermined date is absurd. That is to eliminate at one blow an important percentage of roses, often excellent, but whose flowering is early or late.

They would perhaps also say that one judges a rose badly after or in the rain and who knows what they wouldn't add, whether it be a title, a name, not perforce replacing competence?

-Well, well! they say to me, a trial is a trial and the roses must take their chance. I strongly protest.

-A rose is not there to "race" but to "have" its chance and the fact that this was impossible proves that the system is bad and must be changed.

How indeed did the idea not come to the first comer who asked himself the question: "But if the trial had taken place 8 days sooner or 8 days later, would the results have been the same?" The well-informed adding "And in 3 months?"

The only ones who would be able to reply to that with certainty are the members of the committees I have told you about who, during 2 or 3 years have followed the gradual development of the varieties introduced. They know nothing of their qualities nor their faults but the regulation is such that, when they become part of the official jury, which is almost always the case, they are compelled to eliminate the roses which they know to be the best if, on the day of the trial, their flowers have already passed or their buds are still hermetically closed.

Some people would think, not without reason: "But why this comedy? Award the prize according to the only marks of the permanent committee since they know what they are talking about!"

Indeed that is what must be done. A child would understand it. But the organizers are still refusing this because each Society, each city expects to hold its own trial, surrounding it more or less with festivities, or inviting certain personalities there, an event which would serve in the first place to enhance its own prestige. It is a pity. For me, defending the interest of amateurs and only that, the success of a day is not convincing. It is a coincidence and nothing else.

I willingly acknowledge, because they would willingly point it out to me, that it happens that the most meritorious rose is the most beautiful on the day of the trial and I am nevertheless delighted about it.

Let us talk now about other trials, of those who have had the wisdom to sacrifice everything to efficiency. They are not numerous for, to my knowledge, there are only three of them in the world.

-In Great Britain, the trials of the RNRS.

-In France, those of the French Rose Society.

-In the United States, those of the AARS.

The RNRS of which the registered office is at St. Albans, England, and which has celebrated its centenary a few years ago, is the most important Society of Rose Amateurs in the world.

The French RS, the offices of which are at the Parc de la Tete d'Or at Lyon, was founded more than three quarters of a century ago, and its fame is today international.

As regards the AARS, it was born in 1937 of the amalgamation of two groups of producers and creators of American roses. Their trials are certainly the best organized in the world. They are held simultaneously in some thirty gardens scattered throughout different states of USA, which permits the organizers to affirm that a rose selected by the AARS can be cultivated anywhere in the US with a reasonable hope of success.

It is a formula which pleases me greatly and must be the only ambition of all the organizers. One thing however concerns me in these trials, it is the matter of a major commercial operation. The AARS, I have already said, is a production of the big American producers and I find it shocking that they are at the same time judges and participants. And the fact that they are done by a third party changes nothing about the affair. Without going into the conjecture of impartiality of juries, does it not persistently occur to them that they act under protection, or at least, that their formation invites them to judge acting for some business relations. Are they not inclined, for example, to eliminate those which are too novel, in the fear that they would not be welcomed by the buyers? It is a luxury which can present itself to one who has not the worry of selling.

With that reservation it remains true, that the varieties selected by the AARS always stood for a general incontestable quality.

But remember that the rewards accorded by the RNRS or the SRF are also for the amateur, gauges of high quality.

But to contest, to criticise is not very constructive and in order to excuse myself, I propose without too many illusions, before a market which is becoming more and more internationalised, that in a first time, a certain number of world trials of which the list would be fixed, the same varieties would be obligatorily brought together for comparison and judged following the same criteria during the

whole of their growth period, the results being calculated quite simply by addition of the points at the end of the season, which would permit one to consider that a rose selected in this fashion could be cultivated anywhere in the world with a reasonable hope of success.

The above will be criticised by:

The organizers: Those for whom the rose is only a pretext for a demonstration of prestige.

Also by those who uselessly impede the trials or if you prefer, those who have nothing to say. The test would be too severe for them.

For your amusement and to conclude, I present to you some reflections which have been made to me by those interested or by some eminent personalities from the World of Roses.

From a Frenchman: To offer roses in England is a waste of time. They are too biased there.

From an Englishman: Roses in France are judged with such chauvinism that they don't have any chance.

A second Frenchman: I have completely given up on England and Ireland. The climate is too different from ours.

An Irishman: Just for the record I still offer a few roses in France but without illusions.

A third Frenchman: You know, I exhibit to be like everybody, but the trials do not offer any interest.

A fourth Frenchman: The trials? Many critics would be the first to call for their re-establishment if we abolished them.

A German: The trials are very useful. They allow us to judge the behaviour of our own creations under different climates.

A second German: One must not exaggerate. Everybody knows quite well that the trial is nothing but a joke.

From a Russian: Will you tell me what confidence a Canadian, for example, or a Swede can accord to a rose which excels in Rome or Madrid. It is not at all serious.

An American: I only present my roses in America.

A fifth Frenchman: That would be nothing but for the pleasure we experience in meeting old friends again and in making new ones, the trials are irreplaceable.

An Italian: If they were not useful as certain candidates claim there would be less competition.

A second American: Everyone knows that a rose which gains an Oscar is a best seller. So why abolish the trials?

A sixth Frenchman: The trials? They are an evil necessity. An evil because to judge a rose on a date fixed sometimes long in advance is a gamble, and because it is impossible to discover the qualities and the faults of 50 or 100 varieties in one or two hours. On the other hand, I recognise that this kind of competition stimulates research, that the comparison which results is useful and that a title is a not indifferent argument for selling.

A Swiss: There are too many trials. A rose always manages to hook a prize somewhere and as a consequence that no longer signifies anything at all.

I have other opinions at your disposition, but I think that these few thoughts will suffice for you to form an opinion.

Watering the Other Way

By Tim Bucknell

One should not become a slave to one's garden, after all it is there to enjoy and give pleasure. After a hard day's work you walk into the garden only to notice your show blooms of Great Century and Fragrant Cloud drooping before your eyes. Panic sets in as you drag the garden hose into operation. Hours later, as you wrestle off your wet shoes, you realize there must be a nicer way to enjoy your garden.

The answer may be an automatic sprinkler system. You turn on the tap and water sprinkles all over your garden, but then the problems of excessive runoff and evaporation and for your roses a nightmare of black spot and powdery mildew sends you running back for the hose and wet feet.

One alternative to these problems is drip irrigation. You can make the system cheap and simple or fully automatic and give yourself the chance to go away for weeks on end without worry.

First the basic, you run a one to two inch main line from your tap the width of the garden. There is a pressure regulator attached to keep the water at a working pressure of 7 to 22 p.s.i. Then you attach 1/4" plastic pipes the length of the flower beds and say 3 feet apart. Wherever there is a rose bush or plant to be watered, attach a self-compensating drip head. Self-compensating means the pressure will stay constant at any drip head regardless of distance or difference of height. Drip heads can be bought with a discharge capabilities of 2 litres an hour to 4 litres an hour.

So on a hot day you turn the tap on for half an hour and each plant gets a steady drip of water totalling 1 litre without runoff or dripping wet foliage.

If a person wants to get fancy, an electric solenoid valve can be attached to the main line and a time clock so the water is timed to go on each day for a set period. This also works well in a greenhouse.

A simple suction fertilizer injector can also be added so a liquid fertilizer program can be maintained without any work at all.

When Fall comes, just drain the pipes and leave them in the garden. They withstand the frost well.

Last but not least, what about cost? I have noticed the cost of drip irrigation parts vary considerably. For an average sized garden the cost should be reasonable, but I suggest you go to a Horticulture dealer and do the work of installation yourself. They buy in bulk, so reducing the cost.

If you are still in doubt about the system I have described, visit your nearest large nursery, for they are sure to have some crops on drip irrigation. They don't like wet feet either.

Composting in the Home Garden

By J.B. ROBINSON

The addition of organic materials to garden soils has a number of benefits, the greatest of which is the improvement of the physical characteristics of the soil. While organic material can be (and frequently is) added directly and without prior treatment to soil, this results in a delay in the beneficial effects as the material must first decompose to yield the "humus" which is the soil conditioner. During the decomposition period there may be temporary imbalances in soil nutrients which could cause, for example, a short-term nitrogen deficiency in garden plants. To avoid these effects, organic materials may first be composted, that is, they may be encouraged to undergo the first stages of relatively rapid decomposition to produce the more stable, humus-like material gardeners know as compost.

Compost improves the texture, the porosity and the water-holding capacity of soil as well as increasing its organic content. Furthermore compost has some value as a fertilizer but the plant nutrients are released slowly by biological action in a manner similar to that which occurs in natural stands of vegetation.

Traditionally garden compost has been made from plant remains such as leaves, vegetable trimmings, lawn clippings and other garden debris. In addition, the kitchen refuse, such as vegetable peels, can be used. Items made of glass, metal, plastic or synthetic fibers should not be included. Microorganisms in the compost pile simply cannot break up these materials.

The way garden compost is produced depends upon the materials available and the ingenuity of the gardener. Whatever method is selected, efficient production of compost requires the supply of food, moisture and oxygen for microorganisms effecting the composition process.

One of the most successful methods is a modification of a simple pile. The composting mixture is contained within a rectangular area about 6 by 10 feet by a wooden framework of scrap timber about 4 foot high nailed to wooden stakes driven into the ground. Using half of the area, spread the materials to be composted to a depth of about 6 inches and wet them down thoroughly. After watering, add a second layer and continue the process until the pile is about 4 feet high. It may take several weeks to complete the pile if sufficient quantities of waste are not available immediately. If manure is available it can be added as layers, alternating with the other compost materials. Manure increases the nitrogen content of the compost produced. A similar effect can be achieved with commercial garden fertilizer which may be added if a compost heap is composed largely of nitrogen-deficient materials such as straw and sawdust. For rapid microbial activity the compost must be kept moist, but not soggy. It is helpful, but not essential to cover the compost with a sheet of heavy-gauge polyethylene sheeting.

After about 2 weeks the cover should be removed and the pile forked into the other half of the composting area. During this process, which mixes and aerates the raw compost, water vapor will rise from the hot interior of the disturbed material. Additional moisture, if required, can be added

during the turning process. When the whole pile has been turned it should be re-covered with the plastic sheet and left to compost for another month. At the end of this time the transfer and mixing process is repeated. The transfer and mixing process should be continued monthly until the material is dark brown and friable and fails to heat when repiled. Usually this takes about 4 months, but will take much longer during cold weather or if the compost is allowed to dry out.

The microorganisms responsible for the composting process are found in the soil and on the material to be composted. The addition of starters and patent composting mixtures is unnecessary.

The chemical composition of a compost is variable but closely resembles that of the materials from which it was produced. A typical garden compost made from leaves, lawn clippings and poultry manure will contain about 1 percent nitrogen on a fresh weight basis. Top avoid excessive nitrogen application not more than 2 pounds of compost of this nitrogen content should be applied per square yard per year. As a further safety measure, the compost application should be mixed well with the top 6 inches of soil to avoid plant injury caused by high total salts of manure-rich composts.

Exactly how any particular compost can be used safely depends entirely on its composition. Rather than attempt to cover every eventuality it is perhaps better to suggest that each gardener should experiment in a small area of his garden with his particular compost. Compost can be produced inexpensively by the gardener and if used correctly, can be a valuable soil additive and mulching agent.

IN THE GREENHOUSE

Pest Control Without Pesticides

Bugs and varmints are not only destructive, they are a nuisance. How many pests will you tolerate in your greenhouse? Probably few, if your greenhouse is attached to your home. But if you want to avoid using chemicals, then you will have to tolerate the presence of some insects, especially if you rely on predator insects for control. I am strongly opposed to using any synthetic chemical substances unless absolutely necessary, and I believe one can often keep insect populations at tolerable levels through prevention, predators, parasites, and naturally occurring substances, thereby avoiding the use of pesticides.

The first step in pest control is prevention. Keep the greenhouse and surrounding areas clean: trash, dead plants, rags, newspapers and weeds under benches and around the greenhouse are breeding and hiding places for pests. Screens on windows, doors and vents will reduce insect invasions, although the fine muslin or cheesecloth screens are required to keep out small flying insects like aphids and thrips.

To prevent the introduction of new insects, carefully inspect all plants before bringing them into the greenhouse and again at frequent intervals. Look closely in the leaf axils and on the undersides of the leaves of recently purchased plants; then remove the container and check the roots and growing medium. Use a magnifying lens to check for mites and egg cases of small insects. If you find only a few insects, remove them by hand or with a cotton swab dipped in alcohol. If there are more than a few, return the plants and ask for an exchange or refund. Place plants that can't be returned in isolation, on a sunny back porch or in a bright room with no other plants in it. Check plants in the isolation ward daily until you are sure they are pest-free. Badly infested plants should be destroyed.

Identification is the second step in pest control. There are nearly a million species of insects, but fortunately only a small number commonly persist in the greenhouse. Since control methods change according to an insect's natural habitat, feeding patterns, life cycle, and response to the environment, proper identification is essential in learning about these characteristics.

The third step in pest control is eradication. Most insects progress through short periods of growth separated by molts, or through more complex metamorphoses (such as pupae). The same factors that affect plant growth - photo-period, temperature, and phases of the moon - also influence insect reproduction, growth and development. Thus a good way to get rid of pests is to provide an unfavourable environment for their reproduction or maturation. For instance, rigorous sanitation is usually enough to control cockroaches, crickets, earwigs and springtails because these insects prefer to live in dark crevices and crannies that are provided by clutter.

Traps are useful, but they rarely eradicate all insects present. Start with the simplest traps: a shallow pan filled with beer or yeast dissolved in water will attract and drown slugs. Yellow is an appealing color to many insects, especially whiteflies, fungus gnats and aphids in their flying stage.

A yellow plastic sheet coated with heavy motor oil (SAE 50) will attract and trap insects that fly into it. Unfortunately, some insect predators and parasites, like the ladybug (*Hippodamia convergens*) and the mealybug destroyer (*Cryptolaemus montrouzieri*) are also attracted to the yellow trap.

The trick is to trap the pests without attracting the beneficial insects. This can be done by timing the use of traps to coincide with periods when predators are not active and flying. When you are ready to introduce the predator, remove the sticky-yellow-board traps. After the adult predators lay their eggs and larvae become established, the traps can be reintroduced and then removed again to coincide with the emergence of the new generation of adult predators, about 45 days later. This way the traps are never out when the adult predator is flying.

Rolled, moistened newspaper laid under the benches can be used as a trap for earwigs and sow bugs. The bugs crawl inside to hide during the day, and the rolls of paper can be thrown away with the bugs conveniently tucked inside. Plants that are attractive to whiteflies and aphids, such as *Thunbergia* (black-eyed Susan vine), can be used as traps. Let insect populations build up on these plants and then discard them. The ultraviolet bug lamps designed for outdoor use have not been very effective in controlling greenhouse pests. They attract mostly flies, mosquitoes and some types of gnats, but may also attract introduced predators. Pheromones, chemicals given off by insects to influence the behaviour of other insects of the same species, can be used as bait in traps. Synthetic pheromones may eventually replace many other types of insect control.

Insects that feed on greenhouse pests, either as predators or parasites, can be an excellent control. Both braconid wasps and ichneumon flies are small wasps that lay their eggs in caterpillars. The wasp larvae kill the caterpillars. *Encarsia formosa* is a tiny parasitic wasp that lays its eggs in whitefly larvae. The wasp larvae that hatch from these eggs are so effective that they sometimes starve themselves by killing all of the available whiteflies. Fireflies eat slugs and snails, and their larvae eat cutworms. Hover fly (syrphid fly) larvae consume aphids in large quantities. Lacewing larvae (aphis lions) and ladybugs also eat large numbers of aphids and other small insects such as scales. *Phytoseiulus persimilis* is a tiny mite that preys on the two-spotted red spider mite. It will control red spider infestations in four weeks after eliminating the host. *Anagrus atomus* is a small wasp that preys on leaf hopper eggs.

Chameleons, frogs, newts, toads, salamanders, small snakes, praying mantises and walkingsticks can control greenhouse insects and are interesting pets. Left free to roam, these creatures forage well on a wide variety of insects. A few small containers of water and some extra food (flies or storebought dried insects) may be necessary to keep them healthy, especially during the winter.

The bacteria *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Thuricide and Biotrol are brand names) causes a disease that can kill several types of caterpillars, yet is safe around humans and other animals. Derris is a South American shrub whose roots yield rotenone. A dust made from the roots controls some chewing and sucking insects, but it is harmful to fish, birds, bees and ladybug larvae and so must be used with caution. The insecticidal effects last only for 48 hours. Diatomaceous earth is composed of the fine silica skeletons of prehistoric one-celled animals. When sprinkled dry or sprayed in solution it kills small insects by dehydrating them as it penetrates their exoskeletons.

Some people mix up various combinations of garlic, red pepper, Tabasco, mustard, mint and horseradish as insect sprays. I have never had success with any of these combinations and usually end up burning my lips or eyes.

Rubbing alcohol is another desiccant that is effective on mealybugs, aphids, and most other soft insects - that is, if you have the patience to treat them one at a time with a cotton swab. Turpentine, kerosene and camphor can smother insects but all of these will kill plant tissue, so they must touch only the insects. Table salt can be sprinkled on slugs or sprayed on cabbage worms (one teaspoon of salt per quart of water), but be sure to wash the salt off the plant after the insects are dead.

Two of the most effective, yet relatively safe, substances are pyrethrum and insecticidal soap. Pyrethrum is made from the dried flowers of certain plants in the genus *Chrysanthemum*. It is effective against thrips, whiteflies and aphids but harmful to fish, bees and ladybugs. Although thought to be harmless to warm-blooded animals, it may cause allergic reactions in some people. The active ingredients in pyrethrum are effective for only about 12 hours after the flowers are ground up and made into a tea (steep one teaspoon of ground flowers per quart hot water for three hours). There are also many synthetic pyrethroids available.

Common household soaps can harm plants and are not recommended for insect control. However, a few drops or flakes of a mild soap like Fels Naptha or Ivory Snow can be used in a gallon of water as a wetting agent to help insecticides contact and spread on the surface of waxy or hairy plant leaves.

A few years ago Dr. George Puritch, a Canadian scientist, discovered that some fatty acids used to make soaps are insecticidal. Commercial formulations of insecticidal soaps were developed based on his findings. Industry tests have indicated that 1 part concentrate mixed with 40 parts water (6 tablespoons per gallon) is effective against aphids, mites, mealybugs, leafhoppers, thrips and scales in the crawling stage; a 1-to-80 dilution has been reported effective on whitefly adults. Insecticidal soap is a contact insecticide, so it must thoroughly cover the insects. Spray a fine mist on both upper and lower leaf surfaces.

Many plant species repel insects by volatilizing (passing off in vapor) chemicals into the air or exuding toxins into the root zone. One such plant is *Nicandra physalodes* (apple-of-Peru), which is supposed to repel whitefly. Other plants with reported repellent properties include many of the herbs: anise, basil, coriander, mint, rosemary, sage, tansy and scented geraniums. Entomologists and plant breeders at Pennsylvania State University are working co-operatively to determine the active ingredients that repel two-spotted mites from certain cultivars of *Pelargonium x hortorum* (zonal geranium). Ingenious home greenhouse gardeners may discover for themselves other plants that repel insects.

John W. White

Some Orphans of the Old Garden Rose World

By MIKE LOWE

How would you like a group of old garden roses that are hardy to Zone 4 to 4½, can be used as climbers or pillars, give at least 500 to 1000+ blooms each year, with a blooming period of 4 to 6 weeks. All are double to very double, most are cupped, fragrant to very fragrant, they have among them the largest flowers of the old garden rose world. Most have large light to medium shiny leaves. Their colors range from white through all the five shades of pink, the light pinks being the most beautiful, to light and dark reds, crimson and mauve. Most were produced from 1830 to 1860 with a few at later dates.

This group of roses through the years have been called by many names. Rivers in the "Rose Amateur Guide" called them in 1840 Hy Chinas and Hy Bourbons. Buist in "Rose Manual" in 1844 called them the hybrid chinese roses. Parson 1847 simply called them Hy Garden Roses, and by 1884 had dropped them completely from the later edition of his book "The Rose, its History and Culture." They also have been called the hybrid non remundants and in some ways this is most accurate from a technical point view, for all are F1 hybrids of the China and Bourbon roses crossed with the Gallicas, Albas and Centifolia roses but not the Damasks as these produced mostly another early orphan class called Portlands. I will leave these to another time.

Buist came close but only Parkman in the "Book of Roses" 1866 was really able to put it all together. He called them *Rosa Indera Hybrida* and combined the HyCh, the HyN & HyB into one class and as he only included one Hy Norsette, Mme Plantier, his description of the group as a class most fits my own. His description is as follows:

This class then, may be defined as the offspring of intermarriage of the French and other June roses with the Chinese Rose and its hybrids. It has however, none of the ever-blooming qualities which distinguish the China roses. It is remarkable, as a class, for vigor of growth, in which, strange as it may appear, it surpasses in some cases, both its parents. Most of the Hybrid China roses are moreover, perfectly hardy even in the climate of Northern States; and they are admirably adapted for forming pillars. For this purpose they should be planted in a very deep and rich soil. If the soil is naturally poor, dig it out to the width and depth of three feet, and replace it with a mixture of strong loam and old manure. Some of the Hybrid Chinas thus generously treated, and trained and pruned in the manner will form most gorgeous decorations of a garden; for in the size of the flowers, in beauty of form, and brilliancy of color, some of the varieties are unsurpassed.

In today's world they have been scattered to the four winds ending up in many classes HyBourbon, Bourbon, Hy China, China, Alba, Centifolia, and HyP, but they all are as they were 160 years ago when the first of this class appeared on the rose scene and no one knew how to classify it.

The following is a lists of these varieties, fourteen of which grow in my garden:

La Noblesse: classed as a Centifolia, large double, very fragrant, light rose pink with a bright carmine center, vigorous, 5 ft. tall, a little short for the group. Flowers later than most.

Blairii #2: This is classified as a Hy China. Raised in 1845 it is a beautiful climber to 15 ft. For me it needs some protection. Very large flowers, rich pink centers with outer petals paler, needs time to develop.

Prince Charles: The plant I have is 5 feet tall, bearing maroon & lilac flowers. In the early summer quite fragrant, supposedly a bourbon. Parkman 1866 mentions a china with bright cherry flowers. Mine is definitely a hybrid either China or Bourbon.

Brennus or St. Brennus, Brutus: extra large flowers of glowing red perfection, double and cupped, can be used as a 6 ft. pillar - introduced in 1830 and classified as a Hy China.

Malton "Fulgens": is a very bright red double and cupped. It is hybrid probably a Hy Bourbon. The earliest date I have for it is 1844.

Parkzieder: Modern Roses 8 says it is a Bourbon 1909 - Beales says 1902 - early flowering, tremendous amount of flowers for 4 weeks - fragrant, scarlet crimson blooms on long stems. It is very vigorous.

Blanche Fleur or fleurs Blanches: 1835 classed as a Centifolia. It is not typical of form although related it has the spiny shoots but the light green leaves of the bourbon. The creamy white cupped and quartered flowers lean more toward this group then to the Centifolias.

Rivers' George the IV: This is one I wish I really had. The one I have repeats and is a mauve Hy P. I have received it twice as Rivers George IV and once as General Jacqueminot. It is neither. The true variety is once flowering fully double and cupped of richest crimson in color. "Buist 1844" Bright crimson and neat foliage though less double than some of the other Hy Chinese roses. A description given by Parkman in 1866. Young shoots have a purple tinge (Parsons 1848)

Juno: Classified as a Centifolia. It is typical of the hybrid non remontant. The delicate bluish globular blooms open to a flat quartered flower reminiscent of Souvenir de la Malmaison. Right down to the button eye only its soft dark green leaves show its centifolia strain.

Gros Choux d'Hollande: I know not whence the name. Modern Roses 8 says Centifolia, Beasles says Bourbon. It is definitely a Hy China or Hy Bourbon of an early date. It fits the description of "Delice de Flanders" most closely, Buist 1844. Large delicate pink, very distinct, perfectly double, vigorous and very fragrant.

Coupe D'Hebe or Hebe's Cup: of perfection in its cup like form hence the name. Its flower is of a beautiful delicate rose color. Sometimes born in clusters on hardy canes of 8 ft. or more. Its perfuse bloom and luxuriant bright green leaves make it one for the best.

Mme. Lauriot De Barney 1868: I find this only in G.S. Thomas "Old Roses" He references it to Singer which I do not have but anyway it is indeed beautiful. It comes from the Bunyard collection producing for me large fully double light silvery pink blooms on an 8 ft. Hi Bush.

Paul Reault: Poor Paul - What is it? Beasles say Hy P. Thomas says Centifolia. Parkmans says Hy Bourbon - it is another of the Hybrid non remundant. Its form is Hy P. of the early type. Its size of bloom is of a large Centifolia and its foliage and habit is of a large Bourbon. In other words the perfect anomaly.

There are others of this group growing out there somewhere and someday hope to acquire them also. The most notable are:

Charles Duval: finely shaped, very double bright rose.

Chenedole: Rivers says that in beauty, size and brilliance of color it surpasses Brennus.

Sandeur Panchee: unique, having distinctly spotted and striped flowers, double and finely cupped.

There are others but these seem to be the best of those that to date are lost to us. Others may say that types like Mme Plantier and Variegated de Bologna etc. also belong to this group but they have other attributes that set them apart, cluster, blooms, recurrence and more.

A few words of caution or advice on culture. If you decide you would like to grow some of these roses; first - all are avid feeders. My established plants get 3 to 4 shovels of cow manure + 1 cup of 0-20-20 in the fall and $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of nitrate of soda 16-0-0 in the spring and after flowering. Bi-weekly waterings of either manure tea or Schultz Instant Fertilizer, 1 qt. per plant until the 1st of August.

In pruning shorten the spurs (laterals) to 5 to 6 eyes of the base canes, thinning out the older canes, so as not to allow crowding. It is also a good practice to thin some of the flower buds early on to allow some of the side buds to develop fully. Many request pruning and Blairii #2 will not flower at all if pruned severally and needs time to become established.

I would like to close with Thomas Rivers introductory description of this class:

"The superior varieties of this fine division give a combination of all that is or can be beautiful in summer roses; for, not only are there flowers of the most elegant forms and colors, their foliage of extreme luxuriance but their branches are so vigorous and graceful that perhaps no plant presents such a mass of beauty as fine grown Hy Chinas in full bloom."

"What more can be said?" M.L.

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Rose Show Mutterings

Two Days Before

- 8:00 a.m. I know it's going to rain. Should I cut now? Will they hold? Wish I knew. Good exhibitors are supposed to know these things. Think I'll cut a couple of dozen Isabel D'Ortiz anyway--what portland stems!
- 11:00 a.m. Good grief it's raining. Just what we needed. Hope it'll stop soon. Not enough El Capitan for the basket. Used 51 stems once...what a basket! Could use Casino again. It was a great winner once; in a green basket, I recall. Should I give Pink Peace another try? On second thought, no. They'll last only until the judges walk by; not fair. Pity there isn't enough wood to try Grandpa Dickson. What about a bowl instead?
- 2:00 p.m. Still raining. I can count 23 for the "12 Distinct H.T.'s" I'd like to win that again. How do they manage to beat me? Especialy Clarence--he always swears he has nothing. Then, with five minutes to go, he enters and wins! Says he, "I was lucky". Oh well, maybe this will be the year to win our first "White Bowl's". Perhaps I should think about planting a bed of Pristine or Honour for next year. Wonder if Charlie will win the closed bowl, (12 or more stems of one variety), as he did last year? His Europeana hedge does look good, but so do my Isabels.
- 4:00 p.m. Raining Harder.

One Day Before

- 7:00 a.m. "Intermittent drizzle" so they call it. Guess we just don't live right. Those Gail Bordens are all blown and spoilt. Doubt if there will be even one for the 12 distinct. I'll cut this afternoon. Must try to be better organized.
- 7:00 a.m. Had hoped to make the special carrying boxes I read about in R.N.R.S. but somehow there was never time. The old coolers and buckets will have to do again.
- 10:00 a.m. Light rain. My, those Isabels I put in the basement yesterday look good. Now, I wish I had cut the Gail Bordens. The Q.E hedge looks fine. What a rose! Won't use it in the basket or closed bowl, as will everyone else and his brother. Maybe I'll enter the best in the grandiflora classes.

- 2:00 p.m. It's raining hard again. "Brotheration" as my dear grandfather would have said. Running up and down the back yard hill nearly killed me last year. Better strip my bush of Betty Prior for a possible basket; there's not enough of either Casino or Chinatown for a second basket...unless...we combine them for an all yellow basket.
- 2:10 p.m. Good, here's son, Luke. That's a real break. With his young arms, he can cut the Q.E. hedge in minutes, bless him. I'm glad I got the jam jars ready earlier.

Rose Show Day

- 6:30 a.m. No rain, but it doesn't look very promising. Wish the show had been staged closer to home. That mauve light in the arena wasn't all that bad. Well, maybe it was. Thank goodness for the wife's little hatchback--it holds such a lot. The Isabels are looking good. Despite all my wishing, the rest look wet.
- 8:00 a.m. Why, there's our Roseshow chairperson and things seem to be going well. That new system of handing out the bowls and vases works great. What a marvel she is--well-organized and charming as well.
- 8:30 a.m. We'd better try the "12 distinct" first. Gosh, we are the only entry so far. This is a class to sort out the men from the boys.
- 9:00 a.m. Now, the white bowl. Yes, use the lot. I've forgotten how many times we have come second. "Always a bridesmaid...."
- 9:30 a.m. Let's do the bowl of one kind next. We'll use all the Grandpa Dickson if you can get them all in. Don't they look good? You say that nearly all the Isabels have blown? I can't believe it!
- 10:00 a.m. Would you like to try the large mixed bowl next? yes, that's the one where you get the large silver tray if you win. Don't forget, no H.T.'s in this. A cup of tea soon? I'll try and get one--oh where's that Luke gone? That's a nice basket of Molly McGredy of Jean's. Would you like to try a basket first? No? A cup of tea first. Yes, dear.
- 10:30 a.m. Have we got enough Betty Prior? Let's try that for the first basket and do the other in all yellow. There's Casino, China Town, Arthur Bell, use anything left that's yellow, we've plenty. I wonder if that 8' bush of Betty Prior will ever recover?? Yes, I agree, we should try a miniature bowl if we have enough but I suppose Monica's entries will take 1st, 2nd and 3rd again. However, we must make a show! (My legs ache.)
- 11:00 a.m. Can we try a mixed bowl? That's at least 6 varieties and 12 stems. What do I think of the finished product? Well, perhaps you'd better come with me and look at what has been entered already. Now, do you think you can do better? Great! Yes, I'll go and drink a cup of coffee. That is perhaps the greatest mixed bowl you have ever done. The Joseph's Coat and Fred Loads really give it a lift. (My back aches.)
- 11:30 a.m. Luke says that three of the Isabels are usable yet. We'll put them in "3 H.T. blend" and give the rest to the lady who is arranging the leftovers for display. And you think you've got enough bloom left to do another mixed bowl? Well, you can just about do it.
- 11:48 a.m. Hurry or we won't have time to look at everything before the quitting bell rings. There are five entries in "12 distinct" and Luke tells me that three are better than ours. Impossible!..Fifty bowl entires--wow! What a show! You know, I forgot those grandifloras, they must have disappeared into the open bowls. Too late now.
- 12:30 p.m. Hamburgers are too greasy for lunch on Roseshow day. Musn't grumble. Yes, thank you, more coffee please. How wonderful to be able to sit down.
- 2:00 p.m. The judges have finished. I should think so. It seems as if they take all day. Let's see the white bowls first. Oh, oh, second again--so what else is new? Yes, Cathy's bowl does look terrific--it's all that Honor--the Iceberg won't do on its own. Luke was right about the "12 distinct". We didn't even get a third. Oh well, the show's the thing. No, dear, you get the silver tray only if you come first; just a card for second. We won the basket class with Betty Prior and the Most Meritorious award as well and got third with the all yellow entry! Well, some of the judges are sane. You won both first and second with the open bowls? They do look nice, dear. Luke says that Charlie won again with the Europeana, but we got a first with the Isabels. One year we are going to have both the Isabels and the Stellas

on teh nose, and then they'll see. And Die Welt won the Best in the Show. That's every show on the Pacific Coast this year!

3:00 p.m. Thank you for your congratulations. Yes, it is a great show--(especially those two baskets). What? No water in one of them? How did that happen? Yes dear, the arranging of the open bowls is best left to you. Luke, you were quite right, it sorted the men out.

4:00 p.m. Home at last, weary but successful. Poor Betty Prior--you gave your all in a noble cause. Hmm, about next year. I'll put 8 Pristines right here on the boulevard and 8 Europeana up there. (Bet it's all rock under the boulevard). Maybe it would be wise to put in a bed of Margaret Merrill as well. Ah, next year.....I'll win that damn white bowl!

The Independant Rose

Sometimes when a gardener discovers a new plant, it's love at first sight. There is an immediate, exciting feeling of "Yes, this is just what I was looking for." Satisfying vistas open up of a long and rewarding partnership. Yet at my first sight of a rugosa rose (*Rosa rugosa*), my only feeling was one of dismay. It really wasn't the fault of the rosebush. I had ordered twenty-five rugosa roses, bare-rooted, from a wholesale nursery, and because of a mis-understanding I was three weeks late in picking them up. There they lay in their straw packing like bundles of dry sticks while I debated whether to demand my money back or consign them to an unmarked grave in the compost heap. Grudgingly, I decided to give them a chance.

The new home I chose for the roses was hardly the ideal nursery in which to coax dehydrated plants back to health. It was a strip of forbidding wasteland along the edge of a parking lot, an area so inhospitable it was utterly barren save for the poorest and most weedy turf. I knew *Rosa rugosa* by reputation as a plant that thrives in seaside conditions, and I was offering them something very similar: intense sunlight, dry sandy soil, even salt spray, though in this case the spray came from salt used to remove ice in the parking lot, not from pounding surf. In addition, the soil was so compacted and so full of rubble that I needed a backhoe to dig the planting holes. To my amazement the withered bushes not only survived but flourished. Within a few weeks, fat green buds popped out of the seemingly lifeless stems, and by midsummer the bushes were covered with clove-scented pink flowers and the ruggedly handsome foliage the species is known for.

So distinctive is the foliage of the rugosa rose, in fact that it gave the species its specific epithet: *Rugosa* is a Latin adjective that means "shriveled" or "wrinkled." Shriveled the foliage is not, unless of course you leave the bush's roots exposed to the air for three weeks, as I did. Typically, a rugosa rose's leaves are the picture of health, glossy and dark green even in the dog days of summer. Undeniably, though, the leaves are wrinkled; their veins run through an intricate network of furrows like a river running through channels in the surface of a plain. This is one case where wrinkles are an ornament rather than a blemish, since they give this species' leaves a bold attractive texture unlike that of any other rose. Also unique is the autumnal color of the leaves: at a time when most roses look bedraggled, the rugosa rose turns a bright, cheerful yellow.

Other common names for *Rosa rugosa*, the Turkestan rose and the Japanese rose, derive, as one might guess, from its origins. Turkestan is the region of central Asia where most botanists think the species originated. Even to-day, central Asia and Siberia are the areas where *Rosa rugosa* most commonly occurs in the wild, and no doubt it owes its phenomenal resilience to the rigorous climate of its homeland. Japanese rose was the name given by European collectors who first encountered the plant in the gardens of that island empire. But the name is misleading because the species' history as a garden plant did not begin with the Japanese.

The Chinese, with their keen eye for natural beauty, were the first to transplant the rugosa rose into their gardens. We don't know exactly when they first did so, but it must have been well before the end of the tenth century A.D., because that is when the rugosa rose began to appear in Chinese paintings. The oldest known picture of the plant is in a silkscreen dating from about A.D. 1000. It appears in an arrangement of popular garden flowers, which suggests that it had already gained general acceptance. The many other representations of this flower in Chinese art over the succeeding centuries proved that it enjoyed an enduring popularity, probably because of its unusual habit of bloom-

ing continuously throughout the summer, or perhaps because of its interesting tendency to produce offspring with new types of flowers and colors. The paintings and other artworks also provide evidence that Chinese gardeners succeeded in isolating sports of the species in a range of color, because white as well as a whole range of pink and red rugosa roses are portrayed. Whatever the reason for its popularity, *Rosa rugosa* is still a standard feature of the Chinese garden.

Chinese recipe books bear witness that the cooks of the Celestial Empire adopted the rugosa rose just as enthusiastically as the gardeners and artists. Even when dried, its petals retain a hint of their original fragrance, and the Chinese often mixed them with tea leaves to add a delicate perfume to their favorite beverage. The most colorful of the petals, picked just as the buds opened, were ground to a paste with sugar and water and then taken in tiny doses as a relish. Even a cooling summer drink called "dew of roses" was expressed from the petals. Undoubtedly the chef's partiality to this rose was reinforced by the belief that it had powerful curative properties. *Rosa rugosa* was thought to soothe the liver and spleen and promote circulation. The "barefoot doctors" of modern China will often prescribe a preparation of rose petals to treat certain diseases of the blood.

From China, *Rosa rugosa* traveled to the shores of Japan at about the time William of Normandy was invading England. Characteristically, the Japanese immediately set to work improving the rose, developing new cultivars and extending the color range of the flowers. Eventually, the rugosa rose escaped from cultivation and established wild colonies along the beaches of northern Japan. Its apparent preference for the seashore and the spectacular size of its bright-orange hips won it the name *hama nasu*, the "shore eggplant." The name may sound incongruous to Western gardeners, but naming this rose on the basis of its fruit is appropriate since the hips of the rugosa rose are as distinctive as its leaves. up to an inch across and the color of ripe tomatoes, they cling to the bush until well after the onset of cold weather, providing a vivid contrast to the yellow autumn foliage. The hips are not only edible but both palatable and highly nutritious. When ripe they have a sweet, applelike flavor, and they are one of the richest natural sources of vitamin C. One hundred grams of *Rosa rugosa* hips will yield an average of three thousand milligrams of vitamin C, about twenty times more than a comparable amount of orange juice.

Lee & Kennedy, the English nursery that later helped the empress Josephine amass her unrivaled collection of roses, was the first to import *Rosa rugosa* into Europe. In 1796 the firm introduced both a pink and white variety to the market, but despite its long and consistent popularity with Oriental gardeners, *Rosa rugosa* initially was a failure in Europe. This may have been because it does not fit the common conception of a rose. The shrub itself is sturdy and compact, entirely lacking the delicacy and grace of the tea rose, and the flowers, though large (two to three inches across), colorful, and fragrant, are unsophisticated; they do not have the elegance commonly associated with the rose. Probably its most serious fault in the opinion of European gardeners, however, was its resistance to their attempts to "improve" it. *Rosa rugosa* is naturally a highly variable plant and has spontaneously presented nurserymen with a wealth of color sports and varieties, but it is a difficult plant to hybridize. Its blooms tend to self-pollinate, and so, until the process of hybridization was understood, breeders had little success in crossing the rugosa rose with other roses. Throughout most of the nineteenth century, *Rosa rugosa* survived in western Europe only as a curiosity in the gardens of a few collectors.

For the modern gardener, *Rosa rugosa* has many virtues that far outweigh these few limitations. As I discovered, it is practically indestructible. It is said to be hardy to minus 20 or 30 degrees Fahrenheit, and winters that have wreaked havoc among hybrid teas have not disturbed my rugosa roses. Their resistance to drought was demonstrated during the bone-dry years of 1980-1981: white pines and bayberries, both of which are supposed to be drought-tolerant and which were planted among the rugosa roses, were terribly damaged. The rugosa roses never even flinched. This rose is also remarkably easy to care for. It is immune to black spot and practically every known insect pest, except Japanese beetle and rose beetle, a virtue only a gardener who has struggled with a garden full of hybrid tea roses can fully appreciate. Rugosa roses are not particular about soil, though they will reach their full height of five to six feet only on a good loam. Unlike so many other members of the genus, *Rosa rugosa* does not require rich feeding, though a mulch of well-decayed manure in the fall will be reflected in a better bloom the following year. Finally, the gardener is spared the bloody springtime ritual of pruning the roses, as *Rosa rugosa* grows compactly and rarely needs any pruning.

Many growers maintain that the best of the rugosa roses are still the original species and its two cultivars, *R. rugosa* 'Alba' (a white-flowered cultivar) and *R. rugosa* 'Rubra' (a wine-crimson one). Modern hybridizers have succeeded in bending *Rosa rugosa* to their wills and have developed a number of interesting hybrids. The best of them perpetuate the valuable qualities of their rugosa parents while greatly expanding the palette of flower color and form. 'Blanc Double de Coubert', introduced by a French nursery in 1892 and one of the oldest hybrids, is generally accepted as the best white. Gertrude Jekyll, the English gardener who revolutionized horticulture in the early years of this century, went a good deal further than this. She called 'Blanc Double de Coubert' "one of the best of roses . . . the whitest rose of any known." It has the characteristic rugosa rose foliage, and double white flowers, and it blooms repeatedly throughout the season. Some growers complain, however, that it does not drop the spent petals, which hang on the bush, giving it a slovely appearance. The Grootendorst hybrids, the result of crossing *R. rugosa* with a polyantha rose have petals serrated at the edge like a carnation; unlike their parents, they last well as cut flowers. Rosa 'Calocarpa', a cross of *R. rugosa* with *R. chinensis*, the China rose, bears fragrant rose-pink flowers throughout the summer that are followed by graceful and unusual urn-shaped hips. The most recent addition to the ranks of the rugosa rose hybrids is Rosa 'Robusta'. It was introduced in 1979 by the German rose nursery W. Kordes Sohne, which is touting it highly. Rosa 'Robusta' is, Kordes says, ideal for planting along a fence, where its thorns will provide an extra measure of security while its fire-red blooms add ornament to the barrier.

These, of course, are just a few of the many excellent cultivars available. Every grower has his or her own particular favorites, and most varieties have much to recommend them. The prospective buyer is liable to feel like a kid in a candy shop, bewildered by the number and range of choices, but can take comfort from knowing that almost any choice will be a good one.

Rosa rugosa should not be treated as a replacement for hybrid tea or floribunda roses. This self-sufficient individual does not blend well with a formal garden, and with the exception of a few hybrids, it will not furnish the house with cut flowers. It does have many special applications of its own however. It is of obvious value to seaside gardeners. It makes a beautiful informal hedge if planted at three or four foot intervals, and its stiff, thorny branches are guaranteed to forestall any shortcuts. Because of its neat, compact form and handsome foliage, it combines well with other shrubs in a sunny border and can serve as a "punctuation mark" in a flower bed. Some gardeners, for example, grow it in combination with lavender and Hibiscus Moscheutos. This plant blooms at the same time as *Rosa rugosa* and provides good color accompaniment. The species is perfectly adapted to a meadow or wild garden, especially since *Rosa rugosa* is one plant that really can take care of itself.

Wherever and however you use this rose, you can be certain of one thing: it will always be an asset to your garden. It is not a superstar, it won't elicit gasps of amazement from every visitor, but it will always gain the attention of an experienced gardener. *Rosa rugosa* is a rarity among garden shrubs, a connoisseur's plant that is easily grown by any amateur. Looking back, I wonder how I could ever have been blind to the potential in those twenty-five bundles of dehydrated twigs lying in the nursery-man's yard.

The Girl Guide Rose

The Girl Guides of Canada celebrate their 75 years in 1985. To commemorate this occasion they planned many special events to make the year special.

One unique idea was to have a rose named after their organization. This rose would be available to be bought, given and planted in backyards, gardens and public gardens throughout Canada to grow into a beautiful reminder of the special occasion and the Girl Guide organization.

In the Spring of 1983, the Girl Guide association contacted White Rose Nurseries Limited, Goodwood, Ontario, with the idea, which was accepted readily. The only worry was time. To propagate large numbers of rose bushes to the point of sale, at least two years is needed, so there was little time to waste.

White Rose Nurseries Limited grow a number of new varieties under test conditions. Most of these varieties are from George Delbard, the French hybridizer, and from the British Rose Association.

In mid-summer of 1983, Sheila Crosby and the Executive Committee of the Girl Guides visited the rose fields at Sandoon Farm in Goodwood and were shown the test varieties by Alex Raab, President of White Rose, and myself. The choice was narrowed down to either a beautiful pink hybrid tea from harkness of the British Rose Association or a magnificent floribunda from George Delbard. It was a hard decision, but at last they chose the salmon orange floribunda. To them it portrayed youth and strength in fitting with the focus of their organization.

As soon as the Guides left the field, the work began to create as many rose bushes as possible from those test bushes. By the end of August, 10,000 of #7-675-205, as it was then known, were budded on rosa multiflora stock, the only understock White Rose uses, and we prayed for a good winter.

Time soon passes and again we were all standing under the hot July sun looking at 7-675-205, which was now officially named the Girl Guide Rose, and what a show a 75% take of strong healthy rose bushes standing 3 to 4 feet high with a profusion of flowers can make.

Over the winter the Girl Guides of Canada had promoted the rose throughout their organization and in turn to garden centres and nurseries throughout Canada. White Rose registered the rose through C.O.P.F. so other rose growers could obtain budwood for future mass propagation. Alas the nursery industry failed to respond. No other growers have at the moment undertaken to produce this rose.

Orders came from one end of Canada to the other. By November 31, 1984, White Rose Nurseries were sold out of the Girl Guide Rose and orders were being placed for the 1986 season. The call for this rose is completely overwhelming, a true complement to the Girl Guide organization. We at White Rose Nurseries wish there were some way we could speed up the propagation of the rose and sincerely hope growers will undertake growing it in near future.

Details of the rose are: Parents- ZAMBRA x (Orleans Rose x Goldilocks) x (Semis inedit d'Orange Triumph x Floradora), Type- Floribunda, Colour- Salmon orange with a centre pink flush.

The Living Soil

B.J.T. STONE, LL.B., A.R.A., S.M.A., North Balwyn, Victoria

(Reprinted from the 1981 Australian Rose Annual)

Soil. It is the very basis of everything; mankind itself was formed from the dust of it and has lived off the fruits of the earth ever since.

Soil is an independent dynamic body of nature that acquires properties in accordance with the forces which act upon it. The importance of soil to human and animal survival has been dramatically demonstrated by a scientific soil research group's finding that "...without soil, the land mass of the world would at best, be covered with mosses and lichens which could not support either man or the animals that man preys on".

Man's awareness of soil conditions and treatment for better production has been recorded in the literature of classical Greece and Rome. Hippocrates, Theophrastus, Herodotus, Varro, Virgil and the Russian Dokuchaev (the father of pedology), to mention a few of the more important recorders, who perceived and espoused the principles of treatment and care of this all-essential prerequisite for survival—soil.

Soil is a very living thing; it is by no means dead and inert material. It is so full of life that a teaspoonful of soil contains billions of living micro-organisms. The organic matter which is normally present in the soil, as well as that constantly being added by higher plants, animals and micro-organisms serves as a direct source of carbon and energy for the heterotrophic soil organism, namely micro-organisms that derive energy from organic materials.

One of the functions of soil micro-organisms is the decomposition of organic matter added to the soil through the application of green crop manures, animal manures and other plant life manure.

Just as from earliest times, man's survival has depended upon the soil and how he treated it, so will the success or failure of rosarians depend upon care and quality of the soil in which they grow their roses. Normally, we start off with the soil we have in our rose garden (however it may be); what we do with it will be reflected in the roses it will produce. Soil development and management is nothing new although one could be pardoned for thinking otherwise having regard to the mismanaged soils so often seen in some rose gardens.

The need for effective soil treatment and management by the early tillers of the soil was one for sheer survival. One of the more celebrated and earliest treatises dealing with the importance of soil management was 'Husbandry' by the Roman scientist Columella. This remarkable work was compiled in 50 A.D.

Components of the soil systems comprise the mineral fraction, the organic matter, the soil moisture and the soil atmosphere. The mineralogical nature of the soil particles is of tremendous importance, especially so in relation to soil fertility. Organic matter in the soil is complex; almost all natural organic substances remain in the soil as such will depend upon the rate of decomposition by micro-organisms.

Soil moisture falls into three categories, namely gravitational water, ground water held below the water table and the held water which is retained in the soil after movement of gravitational water has ceased. Soil atmosphere is usually in a continual state of change, its composition being the result of the many processes all occurring continuously.

Major nutrients are classified as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium and magnesium. Minor or trace nutrients are classified as iron, manganese, boron, molybdenum, zinc and copper.

Briefly summarising the benefits of the major nutrients, nitrogen is essential for good leaf growth, potassium increases the plant's resistance to disease, sulphur is vital for the formation of chlorophyll, calcium is necessary for the production of plant tissue and also assists soil friability, magnesium is the major essential in the production of chlorophyll, phosphorus is very important in the promotion of root growth and iron is an important element vital to the production of chlorophyll.

During the break-down and mineralisation of organic matter and humus, numerous and varied constituents of the material are released. This breaking down process may also yield up organic acids. The hydrolysis of acid salts together with the organic acids add to the aggregate acidity. Humus materials in soils occur as the result of microbiological decomposition of organic matter and exist as an intermediate step in the decomposition process. Humus is a very heterogeneous material and, accordingly, varies in composition from one location to another.

Rosarians can not pay too much attention to the make-up of the soil in the rose garden on the simple basis that one of the most important factors about soil is that soils are the natural media of plant growth. The above-mentioned major nutrients must normally be added to rose beds to compensate for what is being taken out by the roses. Of the two means of transmitting these major elements to the soil, most experienced rosarians prefer the application of natural manures rather than the synthetic fertilisers. The decision, unfortunately, is one born of necessity. Because of the difficulties of obtaining natural manures, there is little alternative for the average rosarian but to accept the synthetic, warts and all. Nevertheless, even the most unpalatable of alternatives can possess the unexpected advantage. In the case of synthetic fertilisers there are some distinct advantages if applied correctly and rationally. In any event, natural manures if applied irrationally can be detrimental to the soil.

Researchers have long established that there are at least sixty elements in plants. While a number of these elements are not necessary for the plant's healthy growth the plant takes them all up merely because they are present in the soil where the plant grows. This means, in effect, that the rose plant takes up nutrients, essential and inessential.

The activities of soil bacteria play a most significant role in the chemistry of growing rose plants. The ramifications of the activities of soil bacteria are vitally dependent on pH; pH is a notation to designate or indicate the degree of acidity or alkalinity of soil systems. Or, in other words, the term pH is the method of expressing the amount of acidity or alkalinity in a particular soil. The pH scale runs from 0 to 14, the 0 end of the scale being the acid end, while the 14 end of the scale is the alkaline end. A soil testing of a pH of 7.0 would, of course, be exactly neutral. Sweet or sour soil means alkaline or acid soil, respectively and, just as a thermometer measures temperature the pH scale gives the degree of alkalinity or acidity.

In neutral soils, roses do well in a pH around pH 6.5 to pH 7.5. Quite often a slight variation is acceptable to the rose plant. In large areas of our continent, roses will fare well where the soil has a pH of 7.5 to pH 8.5.

Plant starvation is not always caused by lack of minerals but often because the soil is too sweet or too acid. Quite often, when roses do not respond to fertilisers, it may suggest that the soil pH may be unbalanced. Soil pH has a strong effect on soil structure and therefore on ease of cultivation and water-holding capacity. Acid soils reduce the life and effectiveness of nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

In taking samples of soil for testing, they should be taken from a constant level, preferably about two inches below the surface, ensuring freedom from roots, leaves or any visibly decaying matter and especially ensuring freedom from visible unabsorbed fertiliser or any type of manure whatsoever. Preferably, collect several samples from the relevant area of the rose garden, then, after mixing them together, select a small quantity from the bulk sample. To ensure a representative soil sample, repeat the process in other parts of the rose garden at various levels from the surface. The samples may then be tested. They may be tested at a number of places, or, alternatively, and more satisfactorily and conveniently, a pH soil testing may be purchased. After an identifiable need has been established and remedial action taken, subsequent similar tests will of course be necessary to establish if in fact the defect has been rectified. Such tests should be taken some three weeks after the addition of the corrective agent. The whole subject of pH is comprehensively and expertly dealt with in an excellent article by Mr. H. K. Cresswell of the Queensland Rose Society in the 1965 issue of *The Australian Rose Annual*.

In many respects, improper management of the soil is not unlike improper pruning; providing the mistakes are not too drastic, the rose will survive, although poor management and inadequate treatment of the soil is the more serious. The rose is one of the most tolerant of plants and there are few places in this wonderful continent of ours where it will not grow without special attention. This, of course, is not to suggest that we should plant the rose whenever, wherever and however. The fact is that it is comforting for a novice to know that he starts off with a plant that is endowed with a great hardiness and tolerance and that what he initially finds difficult about correct soil treatment will relatively soon come to him with practise of the hobby, the application of reasonably intelligent observation concerning the behaviour of the plant under prevailing circumstances, plus the application of a little of that rarest and most beneficial of all commodities common sense.

Throughout Australia, during the last decade, more and more rosarians have been correctly appreciating the benefits of using dolomite. Dolomite comprises approximately two-thirds calcium carbonate and one-third magnesium carbonate. The writer has been giving his rose garden an application of dolomite for some fifteen years. The application had been made following the annual digging after pruning and the dolomite has been lightly spread over the dug beds and left for the weather to take it down. Among its benefits are the stabilising of the pH and the improvement of the soil texture and its tilth. A prominent Victorian rosarian also claims that it can prevent die-back in roses.

The uses of lime as such are varied. In the main, liming is a method reducing the acidity of the soil; it helps in the building up of the plant's structure and it tends to release other elements, making them available to the plant at a speedier rate than occurs normally and irrespective of whether the soil is heavy or light, lime tends to have an over-all beneficial effect on the soil structure.

Watering, a very necessary procedure in the servicing of roses is, in the hands of incompetent rose growers, a great harm-doer to the soil. So many tend to over-water, even to the extent of temporary water-logging. Excessive watering can wash nutrients down below the root system and, in general, damage the soil texture. For the same reason, a great deal of fertilising of rose plants is in fact of little avail. Much of the plant feed applied to rose plants never really becomes an integral part of the rose plant. It is much better, when watering, to think in terms of the soil than the plant itself.

When active elements like nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium never reach the root system, the rose plant does not derive the benefit intended. Occasionally, rain, rather than the excessive watering, is the culprit. However, rain, we can not prevent; excessive watering, we can. Possibly, with some rosarians their knowledge of the fact that in order to be absorbed by the root system, plant nutrients must be in a form which is soluble in water, tends towards them being carried away to the extent of overwatering. In such instances, what is really being carried away are the nutrients.

Soil types can vary according to many factors—temperature, rainfall, topography, to name a few. They are not formed overnight; most soils have been developing for many thousands of years. All soils are composed of five main classes of materials namely, minerals, organic matter, air, water and soil organisms. In the main, the mineral content accounts for at least eighty per cent of the solid part of the soil. This mineral portion is in turn made up of sand, silt and clay. In respect of organic matter, all the nitrogen a soil contains, applied fertiliser excepted, is derived from organic matter. Most world authorities have long regarded organic matter as the life of the soil as it serves as a storehouse for both nutrients and water. Concerning air and water, it has been calculated that about

half the volume of a soil is occupied by air and water. The main class of soil materials, soil organisms, is the class which keeps the soil alive. Good productive soils contain billions of micro-organisms which feed on the organic matter causing it to break down and release nutrients in various forms available to the plant.

As soil is the natural home for their life, we owe it to our roses to see that home possesses all the necessary requirements. We should also be cognisant of the fact that our roses are also prisoners in that home. The rose plants know what they want; it is our duty to know also and to furnish the soils with those requirements.

Our roses are not the only plants that flourish or perish according to the soil; all life, in one way or another has a dependence on soil. Accordingly, it is not only fitting that we have the knowledge and the will to care for the soil but, in these days more than ever before it is becoming imperative that we understand and correctly evaluate our dependence upon and direct relationship with the soil.

Soil moisture has been defined as "the material occupying the outermost part of the earth's crust and possessing distinct morphological, mineralogical chemical and physical properties resulting from certain inheritance factors and from its unique position on the surface of the earth and from environmental factors existing at that position"

In the Old Testament in the first Book of Moses, called Genesis, (4004 B.C.), we are told that after God had created Adam, he placed him in the Garden of Eden "...to dress it and to keep it". Later, after Adam had fallen from grace, we are told that God "...sent him forth from the Garden of Eden to till the ground..." Adam, as a 'dresser', a 'keeper' and a 'tiller' of the soil, was in effect the world's first gardener and the world's first follower of an occupation. Logically, it follows then that as rosarians, our hobby of rose-growing (or more loosely, gardening) is the oldest occupation of all time. Contrary, the, to an age-old misconception, a certain other following is not the world's oldest profession. It is we who are gardeners who can legitimately lay claim to 'following the oldest profession'!

If for no other reason than for the unparalleled beauty and the sheer joy contentment bestowed upon us by our roses, we owe it to them to accord them the treatment they require and deserve. It is of little moment to attempt to excuse ourselves for not properly caring for them on the basis of ignorance as we have been gardening from the earliest of the recorded ages.

In a garden where the rose-grower has over the years achieved a good rich friable soil, it is not absolutely necessary, though desirable, to change soil when planting a rose in the same position from which a rose has just been removed. However, in a garden where the soil ranges from fair to poor, it is absolutely necessary that soil be changed if a state of rose-sick soil is to be avoided. Ideally, the new hole should be filled with good composted soil.

Quite irrespective of the condition of the soil, it is a fact that some varieties of roses do not do as well in one garden as they do in another, even in a relatively close and apparently identical locality. This unexplained and fortunately rare phenomenon occurs even though the variety is the same, grown on the same rootstock, planted in the same manner and given the same treatment after planting.

Sometimes, if for seemingly no reason at all, a rose plant is not doing well, a fairly severe pruning at pruning time, followed by a transplanting, even in similar soil, will quite definitely rejuvenate the plant. A similar procedure will very often achieve a similar result with an old plant. In old religious books, other than the Bible, there are references to transplanting of certain plants at certain seasons as a means of rejuvenation after the same fashion as we practice pruning for the same purpose. In the Bible there is a reference to burning or singeing plants in order "...that they may bear forth fruit". The same book frequently refers to the burning of diseased plants in the same manner as we as rosarians are recommended to destroy a diseased plant.

There are times when rose-sick soil can occur in a rose garden where the soil has been seemingly well-cared for. Many causes of rose-sick soil have been expounded. However, an experienced rosarian friend of mine in Queensland has propounded a theory that some of the countless millions of underground micro-organisms may penetrate the root system and excrete poisonous toxins which '...are most likely specific to a particular genus, or even to a single species of plant, and will disappear if that species is removed from the environment.'

In a very general sense, the best plant food for roses is animal or bird manure. Cattle, horse, sheep and poultry manure contain various proportions of calcium, potash, nitrogen, magnesium, potassium and sulphur. As well as possessing these important elements, they have a bonus in that they contain, in much lesser proportions, the other minor and trace elements. All animal bird manures give of their

best if applied in as fresh a condition as is practicable providing they are not applied so as to cause burning. If they are applied when quite dry, in the main, they will do little more than provide a good mulch or humus. But even that is of use as it improves soil structure. It can also facilitate retention of moisture benefit to the soil. Many who are fortunate in having a choice selection as to variety, it is a rewarding policy to stagger each animal manure annually. With a system of change, these elements will more or less even out thus establishing an acceptable level. The manner of fertilising, whether with animal, bird or chemical is like all other aspects of soil treatment, nothing more or less than a matter of observation of results and common sense.

Although roses in the main are strong growing plants seemingly well equipped to cope with a wide variety of soil situations, rosarians should always be diligently on the look-out for ways and means of improving the soil structure. Soil is indeed a complex mixture, depending for its fertility not merely on plant food but on many other and varied factors. Soil is the reservoir of plant food.

In this article, no attempt has been made to cover specifically such related matters, as drainage, mulching, fertilising, composting, cultivating and siting, all of which play an important part in the building up and the maintenance of a good soil. Each of these matters has been well dealt with in this publication down through the years since 1928. The real objective of this article was to arouse a real appreciation of how important soil is to our roses. If we want to really understand about roses, we must first understand soil.

Growing Roses

Russell Gomme

(Reprinted courtesy Gardeners Digest)

The ideal location for a rose garden is where there is a gentle slope to the south or west. The site should be sunny, well drained, and protected from strong winds. Areas close to trees or large shrubs should be avoided so that roots do not encroach on a rose bed and rob soil of moisture and plant nutrients. Although some light shade may prevent blooms from fading rapidly, shade creates conditions suitable for certain fungus diseases. Roses should be planted out in the open where there is good air circulation. Beds wide enough to contain two or three rows of bushes, planted alternately, are generally most convenient.

Soil

Roses thrive best in fairly rich clay loam, but it must be well drained. Where soil is light and sandy, and where subsoil is of a gravelly nature considerable difficulty is usually experienced in obtaining the best growth and bloom production. Clay loam soils that are well supplied with organic matter retain moisture and plant food much better than lighter soils through which moisture and plant nutrients drain off too rapidly. Both heavy and light soils may be modified and made more suitable for growing roses by digging in quantities of organic matter such as decayed farmyard manure, rotted leaves, or peat.

In preparing beds for roses, remember that the planting is of a permanent nature. Therefore, steps should be taken to ensure that the soil is well enriched to get the plants off to a good start and to maintain them in a vigorous condition. Soil should be dug deeply because roses have long, deep roots. Plenty of well-rotted manure should be dug into the soil but care should be taken that roots are not planted directly in it. Where barnyard manure cannot be obtained, dried sheep or cow manure, poultry manure, rotted leaves, peat or other decayed vegetable matter may be dug in. On fine-textured soil (clay), dig in a 5-20-10 fertilizer at the rate of 1 kg per k10m² (2 lb. per 100 sq. ft.) On coarse-textured soil (sand) use a 5-20-20 fertilizer at the same rate.

Types of roses

For horticultural convenience, roses have been divided into a number of classes such as hybrid tea, hybrid perpetual, floribunda, grandiflora, climbing and shrub roses. The hybrid tea (HT), hybrid perpetual (HP), floribunda and grandiflora are bush types suitable for planting in beds in gardens. The climbers are suitable for covering fences, trelliswork and pillars, while shrub roses may be planted as specimen shrubs or with other flowering shrubs in a shrub border. Climbing roses with large flowers or floribunda and grandiflora types are becoming commonly available, and are similar to the types

mentioned except that they are tall, vigorous growers.

Hybrid tea is the most popular of all rose types grown in gardens, large or small, because of its comparatively low, bush habit and shapely, brightly-colored blooms. It provides bloom throughout the season, and, depending on the cultivar, lends itself to both cut-flower use and garden decoration. Most commonly recommended planting distance is 45 cm (18 inches), but stronger-growing cultivars should be given 60 to 75 cm (24 to 30 inches).

Hybrid perpetuals are more vigorous than hybrid teas and can withstand more-severe winter conditions. Bushes live longer and seem to thrive in spite of neglect, but they do not flower over so long a period. In late June and early July they bear a heavy crop of blooms and occasionally flower again in late summer and fall. Blooms are fully double and of a characteristic shape and, with few exceptions, are very fragrant. Spacing should be 60 to 90 cm (2 to 3 ft.)

Leaf and growth characteristics of floribundas are similar to hybrid teas, but blooms vary from singles to doubles and are borne in large clusters. They are not specimen blooms; Their prime purpose is garden decoration. Cultural requirements and planting distance are the same as for hybrid teas.

Climbers vary a great deal in habit; some have erect, strong, arching growths while others tend to trail over the ground if not supported. They are mainly planted against trelliswork, fences, arbors or pillars, and long canes are tied in for support. Planting distances vary according to cultivar but, in general, range from 1.8 to 3 cm (6 to 10 ft.)

Planting

Opinions vary as to the best time for planting roses, but conditions which affect the choice of a planting time vary considerably in different parts of the province. In southern Ontario roses may be planted in late October or as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Fall-planted roses must be well-protected during winter. In areas where winter sets early, fall planting may not be possible and bushes must then be planted as early as possible in spring.

As soon as the bushes are received they should be unpacked, soaked in water and planted immediately. If this is not possible, soak them in water first, then dig a trench and set them in close together so that they can be covered with soil at least halfway up the stems. This is known as 'heeling in'. It is even better to cover the plants completely.

For permanent planting, holes should be dug large enough so roots can be spread out in a natural manner. The swollen area on the stem just above the roots should be set about 2.5 cm. (1 inch) below the soil surface. The bushes must be planted firmly to bring each root in contact with the soil and to avoid air pockets. Loose planting is responsible for many losses. While planting is going on, make sure that the roots are not exposed to sun or wind as they dry out rapidly. A thorough soaking should be given following planting. After spring planting, hill soil up around the bushes for ten days or two weeks to help them become established. Rose bushes planted in spring should be cut back to 10 to 13 cm (4 to 5 inches) from the ground level after planting. This helps to ensure compact, well-balanced plants. Fall-planted bushes should not be cut back until spring.

If the new rose beds have been prepared properly and manure applied, no more fertilizer should be required during the first summer. However, in succeeding years the plant food may be depleted to some extent, and it is likely that some fertilizer will be necessary to maintain fertility. Except where plant foods are unbalanced, a general fertilizing program will give good growth and blooms.

The table below indicates the kinds and amounts of fertilizer to be applied to the soil texture.

Soil Texture	Fertilizer	Rate for 100 m ²
Coarse (sandy loams)	5-20-20	10-12 kg
Medium (loam soils)	5-20-20	10-12 kg
Fine (clay loam and clay)	13-52-0	5-6 kg

Rates given above are for each application: in early spring, mid-June. Then about the middle of July apply ammonium nitrate at 1.7 kg to 100m² (3 lb. to 1,000 sq. ft.)

These applications are for the second year after planting. To prevent buildup of an excessive amount of fertilizer in the soil, applications should be reduced by about one half in succeeding years. If the organic-matter content of soil is low, manure may be spread between plants in early spring. Then the amounts of soil which were drawn up around them for winter protection may be levelled off. Where manure has been added, the amount of complete fertilizer may be reduced.

**Girl Guides
and Their Rose**



Rose Fields at Sandoon Farm



Roses thrive best in a slightly acid soil. If soil is alkaline the foliage may show yellow mottling because the plant is unable to obtain enough iron or manganese for its needs. Alkalinity may be neutralized to some extent by working acid peat into the ground. Application of chelated iron provides readily available iron so that quick recovery is achieved. Applications should be made at rates recommended by manufacturers.

Weed Control and Mulching

During summer the beds must be hoed occasionally to keep down weeds and to prevent the formation of a hard crust on the surface. An alternative is to apply a mulch to the surface of the soil. Mulching has the advantages of keeping down weeds, conserving soil moisture and saving the labor of hoeing.

There are a number of materials which may be used for this purpose - cocoa bean shells, peat moss, shredded leaves and corn husks. Corn husks, shredded leaves and peat moss all require a small additional amount of fertilizer containing nitrogen in order to allow them to rot slowly during the season. Cocoa bean shells exhibit a nitrogen release as they slowly decay. There are several other mulches that might serve to retain moisture, including rotted leaves and strawy manure, but one has to be careful not to bring extra weed seeds or disease into the rose bed.

Pruning

Roses of the hybrid-tea type require pruning each spring before bushes leaf out. Pruning is one of the most important steps in growing roses because it affects quality and quantity of blooms in the following months. There are no hard and fast rules for pruning, and no rule-of-thumb methods that can be applied to all cultivars. Each plant must be considered individually and pruned according to its habit and amount of growth. Therefore, pruning will vary with the cultivar, and also the purpose for which the roses are grown.

Research has shown that severe pruning finally weakens plants and causes them to be short-lived. The young shoot depends upon the food stored in older growth until sufficient leaves have developed to produce enough food material to support it. Therefore, the amount of wood left affects the supply of plant food available to the young shoots. Light pruning results in larger plants with more blooms and, therefore, in a better display.

The first stage in pruning is to cut back all dead wood. Then cut out the weak twiggy growth found usually near the base growing towards the center of the bush and not strong enough to produce flowering stems. All crossing growths should be removed. This should leave five or six strong growths which may be shortened, according to their growth, to give a uniform appearance and balance to plants. All pruning cuts should be made so that the top buds are on the outside of the plants. This is to ensure that the bushes will not be crowded in the center and that each new stem will get the maximum amount of light.

Hybrid perpetuals may be pruned similarly to hybrid teas. Because they are much more vigorous in growth, more stems and longer growths may be left.

Floribundas require similar pruning to hybrid teas, but pruning should be light to obtain as many blooms as possible.

Climbers vary greatly according to cultivar, and pruning has to be regulated according to growth and manner of blooming. Most of the climbers growing in Ontario bear their flowering wood on canes grown the previous year. With this type, all old flowering wood should be removed and the young growths from the base tied in to replace them. This should be done in August or September. Where there are few new growths, one or two old canes may be left.

Some of the large-flowered climbers, however, produce their flowers on laterals borne on older wood, and their pruning should be restricted to shortening of laterals in spring. Old thick canes may be cut out and replaced with younger growths.

Cutting the blooms

When blooms are required for indoor decoration, the method of removing them from the plant is more important than is generally realized. Cutting blooms is really a pruning operation because it affects the blooms which are produced later in the season. Long stems are usually desired with cut flowers, but it is necessary to leave about two or three buds at the base so that new growth may start

from them. Blooms which have faded on plants should be removed in a similar manner, to prevent seed setting. This is particularly important in cutting early summer blooms, but in late summer and fall only the faded blooms should be removed.

Winter protection

For strong spring growth, hybrid tea, floribunda, grandiflora and climbing roses require protection during winter in most parts of Ontario, but the type and amount of protection will vary with the locality. A common method is to draw the soil around the bases of the bushes to a height of 20 to 30 cm (8 to 12 inches). After the ground is frozen an additional covering of straw, strawy manure, or leaves may be applied and cedar brush or other twiggy branches placed on top. Snow drifts in among the bush and piles up there, giving the plants good natural protection. It is also held there for a longer period than is the case on bare ground. In spring this brush covering provides shade and prevents heaving which ordinarily causes a good deal of root damage when frost is coming out of the ground.

Such material as straw, strawy manure, or leaves is applied only after the ground is frozen, to avoid mice invasion. Drawing-in additional soil to mound up plants is usually the best plan. In some areas it is necessary to bury the bushes completely.

Roses of the climbing type are difficult to protect adequately. Canes are tied together and bent as close to the ground as possible without causing breaking or splitting. There is less stress on canes if two bundles are made and tied down on opposite sides of the plant. It is wise to tie them down to a stake and cover with soil if possible. In mild areas covering them with cedar brush may be sufficient. Another method consists of wrapping canes with straw and burlap or heavy waterproof paper, and leaving them attached to the supports.

Propagation

Undoubtedly the most practical way to increase or replace roses in a home garden is to buy young plants from a nursery. The commercial method of propagation is by budding, but it is difficult for the home gardener to obtain suitable rootstocks for this purpose. However, many climbers, floribundas and hybrid-tea roses may be increased from hardwood and softwood cuttings.

Many climbers root fairly easily from hardwood cuttings. These are made in late fall or early winter. The previous summer's growth is cut into lengths of about 15 to 20 cm (6 to 8 inches) with about three or four buds on each cutting. The lower cut is made just below a node or bud, and the topmost cut a short distance above the top bud. Cuttings are then planted in sandy soil and well protected during the winter. Cuttings made during early winter are packed in boxes of sand or slightly moist sawdust and stored in a cool place, or they may be buried outside in a well-drained location. Plant them outside in early spring. They should not be allowed to dry out during the growing season.

Softwood cuttings are made during the summer from growths just about to bloom, or immediately after flowers have faded. The cuttings are planted in a cold frame in sand or sandy soil, watered immediately, and shaded from the sun to prevent wilting. Spraying foliage with water occasionally is beneficial. If a coldframe is not available, covering cuttings with glass jars is equally good. However, they must be protected from direct exposure to the sun. They should root in six to eight weeks. Softwood cuttings may also be planted in flower pots filled with sand and protected as above.

Canes of climbing roses may be layered by bending them down to the ground and covering part of cane with soil. Tips of canes should be above ground. When canes are well rooted, they can be transplanted to the desired location.

The Diversity of Perennials

Lynehe McGrath

In the last few years it has become evident to the average gardener that Perennials are a very good investment. Once planted they will continue to give a good show of blooms throughout the year and for years to come. What has also come to light is that they do not have to be in a bed on their own. They can be planted with other species such as roses. A combination of both can give you a garden that has variety in colour and foliage, and give you blooms all the growing season. Some also add fragrance to the garden.



Camera Hybrid Tea Delbard

When using perennials with roses, careful consideration should be taken in deciding which perennials to use, taking into consideration:

1. Light and soil requirements;
2. height;
3. time and length of flowering period; and
4. flower colour

Most perennials will thrive in soil suitable for roses, so therefore when choosing your perennials make sure you do not choose any variety that prefers soil with low fertility or that prefers shade. It should also be taken into consideration that the perennials you choose do not creep, but keep a good shape.

Now we know a few facts about perennials we can decide what to use and where. When it comes to tall perennials suitable for use at the back of a border, we are looking for a plant which will grow at least 4 to 5 feet high. There are several to choose from, if you have a fence you require covering and you are not using a climbing rose, then the perennial Hollyhock would be very suitable. These can grow to a height of well over 5 feet. They come in all colours from white to lavender and the blooms can be double, single, ruffled and frilled. They flower the early part of the summer, require very little attention except to stake the flowers if in a windy position. The regular spraying of the roses will control any pests or diseases that might appear on the Hollyhocks.

Of course one of the most magnificent perennials must be the Delphinium. It would be very suitable to plant between grandifloras or hybrid teas. Delphiniums such as Giant Pacific with colour ranges from Raspberry Rose to Dark Violet to white grow to a height of around 4 to 6 feet. There are shorter varieties such as Connecticut Yankee, Dwarf Pacific Blue Fountain or a lovely new white one called Snow White. These are more compact cultivars, and do not require staking. Delphiniums are fairly susceptible to Powdery Mildew but as before this should be controlled easily with regular spraying. To keep them flowering for any length of time, remove the flower spikes as they die. There are many perennials of this height that would produce a magnificent show, such as Liatris, Lupins, Phlox, Bearded Iris, Foxgloves and Red-Hot Pokers. For flowers late into the season, the Fall Aster or Micealmas Daisy will give a lovely show from August until October. Such varieties as Crimson Brocade, Harringtons Pink or Eventide (which is a violet blue semi-double) along with Mount Everest (which is pure white) would make a lovely show.

We move on then to the varieties which would mix well with Floribundas, in say the 2 to 3 foot height range. In this range we have several perennials that produce attractive foliage along with blooms suitable for cutting. Astilbe produce spikes of tiny white, pink and red flowers in Midsummer, the foliage is ferny and can also vary in colour from bronze to dark green. These plants do require large amounts of fertilizer to maintain their vigor. Another perennial which has good blooms suitable for cutting is the Shasta Daisy, whose large single or double white blooms on erect stems contrast well with both their deep green foliage and with dark red and red roses. Peonies and Bleeding Hearts are also two very good perennials in as much as they require very little maintenance. The Peony, always a favourite, comes in red, pink, white and yellow - good cultivars are Festiva Maxima (white), Karl Rosenfield (deep red), Sarah Bernhardt (deep pink) and Laura Dessert (yellow). Once planted they can grow undisturbed for many years. They may need staking as the blooms do tend to be rather heavy. Bleeding Hearts also very popular with their pink heart-shaped flowers and attractive light green foliage, (a white form is also available).

A very popular perennial is the Columbine, an attractive plant for the flower border, with its star-shaped flowers with long spurs in a wide range of pastels, blue, pink, red, lavender, yellow and white. It will start flowering from Mid to late Spring. These cultivars, McKana Giant and Mrs. Scott Elliott, are the most popular tall plants; there are dwarf cultivars, the most popular being Dragon Fly.

In this height range there are many useful perennials that will give colour and also give blooms for cutting right through the season, including Lythrum, with its pink spikey flowers and interesting foliage, and Canterbury Bells, a lovely show with cup and saucer shaped blooms in beautiful blues and pinks. Although they are classed as biennials, they play an important part in many perennial gardens. Gaillardia is a very showy plant and blooms over a long period from early Summer until Frost, its daisy like blooms of gold, gold and red, and maroon varying in height from 12 to 24 inches and more depending on the cultivar. Oriental Poppies are a very reliable plant, producing attractive

crepe-paper like blooms with attractive black stamens in May and June in colours ranging from red, pink, orange, ivory and salmon.

Now we come to the small or dwarf varieties of perennials that would mix well with miniature roses as an edging for a border or in a rock garden. The most important fact to consider when using perennials in this situation is the variety you choose should be small, not much higher than a foot and one that keeps its shape and does not creep or you will lose the beauty and fragility of the miniature roses.

Carpathian Harebells or Bell Flowers must be one of the most popular in this range, being hardy and very attractive with its blue and white bell-shaped flowers borne on wiry stems above neat clumps of bright green foliage. Coral Bells produce metallic green heart-shaped leaves in a mound, with taller wiry stems bearing small bell-shaped flowers from late Spring to July in colours varying from ivory white to deep rose red. The Alpine Aster is a low growing clump which produces daisy-like flowers from Midsummer until late Autumn, in colours varying from bright or dark blue to violet blue with gold or copper centres. The dwarf Michaelmas Daisy will also give an attractive show late in the season with a variety of colours. These widely planted dwarfs include Snow Cushion (white), Jenny (double violet blue) and Professor Kipperberg (clear blue). These plants are susceptible to mildew and require regular spraying.

Something a little different, would be the use of an ornamental grass such as Blue Fescue or Festuca Grass, which is a hardy grass that grows to a height of 10 to 12 inches and produces a clump or mound of stiff narrow blue blades making a very pleasant contrast in colour and texture to any edging.

Many other perennials make excellent edging but as they creep it is not advisable to use them with miniature roses, but should you require an edging of perennials there are many to choose from. Alyssum Basket of Gold is very attractive with its bright yellow blooms and grey-green foliage. Aubrieta or Purple Rock Cress produces a mat of evergreen foliage that is covered in small purple flowers in April and May. Maiden Pink also produces a mat form of grasslike foliage covered in rose pink blooms in June. Should you wish for a contrast in foliage rather than flower colour, Artemisia Silver Mound would fill this requirement with its beautiful dome-shaped silver grey foliage. This plant produces a beautiful contrast in colour and makes a very attractive edging. It produces tiny clusters of flowers in late summer, which should be removed to maintain the 'mound' shape.

To add fragrance as well as colour to your bed, Lavender is a good choice. Lavender Hidcote or English Lavender grows to a height of 2 feet and has aromatic greygreen foliage and scented flower spikes. Sweet William also have a pleasant fragrance and as well as adding colour to your bed, they make good cut flowers. The Day Lily we all know so well has many colour combinations, is aromatic and can be used as cut flowers, although they are short lived.

I am sure that at sometime or another every gardener has come across a problem area, be it under a tree or where shaded by a wall, in short a spot where nothing seems to want to grow. Perennials can solve your problem. There are several varieties of perennials that flourish in these situations, such as Pachysandra, Periwinkle, Silveredge Bishops Weed and Lily of Valley. These make good ground cover in shaded areas. In partial shade, varieties such as the Ajugas will flourish, with the colour of the foliage varying from green to variegated to bronze.

One of the most useful of perennials to use in problem areas is the Hosta. These are very reliable perennials which come in many species and cultivars, giving many variations in leaf colour and flower. Hosta Royal Standard - large rich green foliage, Hosta Variegata - most attractive variety, with white and green wavy leaves, Hosta Elegans - one of the largest growing varieties with bluegreen foliage, are a few of many, too numerous to name. They can be planted just about anywhere, under trees, near shrubs, in shade, partial shade or even full sunlight, but they do prefer some shade.

Now we have covered a few of the varieties of perennials we can use with roses, we should consider the planting and care of perennials. While many people say just plant them and forget them, this is not quite true. To get the best from your perennials some work is necessary. Firstly when planting your perennials, particularly the taller varieties, space them at least 2 feet apart, especially when growing them with roses, you must give both room to grow. Dig a hole slightly larger than pot size (most perennials are sold well-rooted in pots 3½ to 6 inches in size), place the plant in the hole taking care that the soil is put back around the plant at the level it was originally planted at. Small perennials need 18 inches to 2 feet space between them or roses. Perennials used as ground cover can be 6 to 12 inches apart.

During the season it is advisable to remove the dead blooms immediately. This will enable the plant to possibly keep flowering longer into the season. Tall varieties should be staked early in the season. You can remove the small buds from Peonies leaving just a few main ones thus producing fewer but larger blooms.

As regards spraying, the program for roses will suit perennials. The regular use of fungicide and insecticide will control most problems they have.

The wintering process is similar to that of roses. Cut back all dead wood, remove dead leaves and then you can cover with straw for added protection, although most perennials survive quite well without.

From time to time it will become necessary to divide perennials as they become too large or have a lot of dead wood in them. This is easily done around Fall, dig the plant up, then with a spade cut out the old wood, or if the plant is large cut it into sections suitable to replant. This is particularly good for the division of Delphiniums, Shasta Daisy or any large perennial.

Small rooted plants can be divided by digging the plant up and then pull it apart by hand. Roots such as those of Phlox, which are long and whiskery, can be pried apart with a hand fork. Thickly intertwined roots such as those on Day Lillies must be forceably separated, once divided they can be replanted.

Some perennials can be started quite easily from seed. Others are not so easy, so buy the plant ready rooted from your local nursery.

Most local nurseries stock a good selection of perennials. They are usually sold in 3½ to 6 inch containers, although larger perennials such as Bleeding Hearts, Peonies, Day Lilies and Giant Iris come in larger containers at a higher cost, but once established these perennials will give you years of pleasure. Should you become interested in perennials, there are several good books on the market that can give you a great deal of information to help you enjoy your perennials, as well as what must be one of the world's most beautiful flowers - the "Rose".

Hybridizing for the Amateur

A. NORMAN

Of all gardening operations none, I think, is so interesting and exciting as the production of new varieties of plants from seed. Many are fairly simple to deal with; others call for very highly specialized knowledge.

Fortunately the rose is not one of the difficult ones, and can be successfully taken up by an amateur. I am using the term "amateur" in its proper sense here and not as it is generally used, to denote a novice. It is essential that there should be a knowledge of the practice of rose growing in all its branches if one is to be successful in raising new seedling roses.

As most of the more important work takes place when the days are longest and at no time does the work entail long stretches, it can be carried out by most rose enthusiasts who have a reasonable amount of spare time. The scale of operations will be governed by the size of garden ground available, for root stocks will have to be grown to propagate the seedlings raised.

Let me hasten to add at the outset that raising roses from seed is no more difficult than any other woody shrub, providing certain essentials are met. The difficulty lies in getting something better than is at present in cultivation. Still, even if one does not raise a world-beater, there will probably be many that will give the raiser much pleasure in the knowledge that they are truly his own children, and there is nothing exactly like them in the whole world.

And now as to the method. A greenhouse of modest proportions is necessary, but not vital, in the production of seed. If all our summers were similar to 1959 one could do one's crossing out in the open with every hope of collecting ripe seed pods in the autumn. Alas, such summers are few and far between and one would not be certain of the results. The above remarks apply to a great extent to the hybrid teas, but if one is interested in climbing roses, shrub roses or floribundas much can be done in the open in most seasons.

First of all it is necessary to select the plants which are to provide the seed, that is the female. Generally, the most suitable are those which will form hips with their own pollen in an average season. I say average because many have seeded in 1959, roses such as Peace, Eden Rose, Dame Edith Helen, Beauté and several others which are notoriously shy normally and should be avoided by the beginner.

Good seed parents have a rounded seed vessel underneath the bloom, and these are the ones that should be selected for the purpose. the non-seeders can be used, if desired, as male parents, and in fact provide some of the best for the purpose.

I will assume that the beginner has a greenhouse. There are two ways in which the plants selected may be grown: they can be planted straight in the soil, which I advise, or potted up. The latter calls for constant attention in the matter of watering throughout the summer, whilst those planted in the soil required little attention in this respect. From my knowledge of the idiosyncrasies of owners of small greenhouses, however, I feel that few would care to devote the whole area to roses, to the exclusion of tomatoes, chrysanthemums and the like, and pot roses being mobile would fit in better with the scheme of things.

When potting up or planting the varieties one intends to use for crossing it is essential that they will not only provide seed, but also pollen and that they will come into bloom at the same time. For instance, if one wished to cross Ena Harkness with Peace, it would be found that there might be a difference of perhaps a fortnight in blooming. All this can be learnt by their behaviour in the garden. Having potted or planted the roses, they should be only moderately pruned, for a number of growths of moderate strength are better than fewer strong ones. The plants should not be forced in any way, but grown cool, so that they come into bloom during May and early June, which are the best two months for carrying out the work of crossing.

PREPARING THE SEED PARENTS FOR CROSSING

This is best accomplished before breakfast, before the blooms have fully developed. There is no need to do this when they are in the underdeveloped state, and as long as it is done before the pollen is ripe, that is all that matters. The petals should be pulled off, and if the bloom is loose this will be easily done. Next, with a pair of fine-pointed scissors, cut off all the stamens. If it is desired to use the pollen of this particular rose to pollinate another variety the stamens should be allowed to drop into a container. I use the lids of fruit preserving jars, which are first-rate for the purpose and cause no domestic argument, as by the time they are needed for their rightful purpose they are no longer required for holding pollen.

It is of vital importance that every stamen is removed and that there are no immature ones deep down. If this work were to be done when the bloom was fully developed the crossing could be carried out during midday and the afternoon; by that time pollen grains would have been shed by the stamens into the dish. The pollen can be applied to the pistils either by a small soft brush or by the tip of the finger. The advantage of the latter is that one does not mix the pollen as one can clean one's finger so much more easily than a brush.

LABELLING AND RECORD KEEPING

After crossing, a label should be attached stating the cross. If all goes well, the seed hips will swell and by the autumn will have taken on colour. Do not be alarmed if they are not fully ripened, for it will be found that when cut off and placed in a mixture of damp sand and peat they will complete the process. On gathering the hips the crosses should be entered into a book, given a number and a more permanent label placed with them. It is very important that a careful record be made of the work done so that one may in future either avoid certain crosses or give them further trial.

SOWING THE SEED

I usually sow my seed about the end of January in very moderate heat. This is not very important and could be deferred for a month if the house is unheated. The advantage of sowing early is to obtain germination before the temperature rises too high, as it does during May when germination ceases and very few will come again until the autumn. Autumn seedlings are of very little use, as they are difficult to keep through the winter.

It is of vital importance that the right medium is used for sowing the seeds, and the best is John Innes No. 1 compost, provided it is obtained from a reliable source. I use the tomato trays which can be obtained during the season from most fruiterers. Do not use old boxes, which may reinfest the sterilized compost. Rose seedlings are very prone to damping off and so cleanliness is most important.

Before sowing the seed I sift the soil, place the larger particles at the bottom of the tray and sprinkle a little John Innes base fertilizer on it, then fill up the trays nearly to the top and press down firmly.

I sow in drills about half an inch deep, made by pressing a piece of wood about half an inch thick in the compost. The seeds are then removed from the hip and sown about an inch apart, being then pressed in a further quarter of an inch or so. The actual depth will be governed by the size of the seed, the larger rather deeper and the smaller shallower. I like to cover the seeds with Vermiculite, and to keep it in position when being watered the whole should be covered with a little soil.

With me, seedlings begin to show after about three weeks; floribunda crosses first, H.T.s later. Germination with H.T.s especially is very erratic, and varies from 100 per cent to nothing. In late May and June the seedlings will be coming into bloom and a considerable amount of interest and excitement is created. It is at this time when one has to exercise discrimination—which to retain and which to reject.

I am in the habit of budding those that show promise as soon as the stocks are ready, as they are rarely ready for the purpose until the last week of May. Those selected for budding have to be labelled, as the bloom will have faded by then.

Having indicated my methods, I am aware that few amateurs will grow as many seedlings as I do myself. Consequently, instead of sowing in trays, pots or pans will often be used. Again, I realize that although many may be able to bud roses in the usual way, the budding of seedlings which may be only as thick as a matchstick may present a problem. In such a case, it would be better to pot off the seedlings as they appear into thumb pots. This can be done quite safely as soon as the cotyledons or seed leaves have expanded. There is nothing to be gained by waiting for the first true leaves.

After blooming, those it is decided to keep could be given a larger pot or planted out in the open ground to wait for stouter growth for budding.

When budding seedlings it is unnecessary to remove the wood as is customary with the usual budding eyes. Stocks for budding should be on the small side and those grown from cuttings will be found easier to deal with than seedlings, because of their straight main stem.

The following year will see the seedlings with all their faults and virtues, and this is the time when disappointments crowd in thick and fast. For no matter how charming a seedling may look on its first blooming, one has then no knowledge of its habit of growth and general appearance.

At first a high percentage of those raised will be budded, but after a while experience will indicate which are worth while and which should be rejected. The rejections will, of course normally preponderate.

Rose Deterioration and Disease

TABLE I

<i>Chief visual symptoms for early diagnosis</i>	<i>Mineral Deficiency Concerned</i>
Poor growth. Pale green foliage, thin weak shoots. Leaf stalks and stems tinged with light red colorations.	Nitrogen
Poor Growth. Dark green, rather small foliage, often tinged with purple on the underside. Stems weak, often tinged with purple.	Phosphate
Normal Growth. Purple and later brown band all round edge of each leaflet, giving bush a scorched appearance.	Potash
Uneven growth. Brown spots and patches scattered round the edge of the leaflets, spots and patches later fall out giving the leaves a ragged look. Die-back of shoots.	Calcium

Normal growth.

Yellow or purple discoloration between the main veins on the leaflets, leaves fall prematurely from the base of the shoot upwards, giving the bushes a bare look.

Magnesium

Bright yellow colouring on the tip leaves of the shoots and sometimes of the wood as well.

Iron

Dark blue-green coloured leaves making the foliage look excessively healthy and strong.

Tendency to mis-shapen leaflets and a crowding together of leaves at the tips of the stem giving a tufted appearance. Unnatural corking on leaf stalks and stems.

Boron

ROSE DETERIORATION AND DISEASE TABLE II

Some rose diseases and deterioration troubles found on older bushes.

Minerals required in larger quantities than already being given to help the bushes to recover.

Thin wood growth, foliage bluish-green and dull. Premature leaf discoloration of older leaves in shades of purple and orange-brown followed by leaf fall from the base of the stem upwards. Purplish coloration on older wood. Poor finish to blooms. Poor extension growth.

Magnesium, Phosphate, Boron

Die-back of stems, dying of buds, leaves with a ragged look, failure of pruning cuts and wounds to heal properly. Various cankers and excess of corking

Calcium, Phosphate Boron.

Flower bud stalks dying. Buds failing to open properly or showing deformity. Edge scorch on leaves sometimes with raggedness as well.

Prevalence of Grey Mould (*Botrytis* sp.) on dead buds, flower petals, and leaves.

Potash, Calcium, Phosphate and if symptoms intense—Boron

Pale green colour in foliage, thin poor wood growth, wood and leaf stalks with light reddish tinge. Bloom poor.

Nitrogen, if symptoms intense—Boron

Yellowing of the young leaves at tip of shoot, wood sometimes yellow tinted too. Can lead to stunted growth. Bloom poor.

Iron, Boron

Susceptibility to Black Spot disease.

Iron, Phosphate, Magnesium Boron.

Susceptibility to Rose Powdery Mildew.

Phosphate, Magnesium, Boron

ROSE DETERIORATION AND DISEASE TABLE III

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Quick-acting form for late spring and summer top dressings</i>	<i>Slow-acting form for use immediately after pruning or earlier</i>
Nitrogen	Dried blood. Nitro-chalk. Potassium nitrate	Meat and bone. Hoof and horn. Fish-meal.
Phosphate	Superphosphate	Basic slag. Bone-meal. Some in Fish-meal. Some in meat and bone.
Potash	Sulphate of potash. Potassium nitrate.	Wood-ash, some in soot. Some in fish-meal.

Calcium	Some in Superphosphate. Some in Nitro-chalk.	Ground chalk gypsum. Basic slag. Some in meat and bone. Some in fish-meal. Magnesium limestone given before pruning November-December.
Magnesium	Epsom Salts (commercial) on the soil or as a spray	Epsom Salts (commercial) on soil in February-March. Some in fish-meal. Magnesium limestone given before pruning November-December.
Boron	Soluble boron as a spray on the foliage twice in the season only. Household borax applied to the soil.	Soluble boron sprayed onto the foliage in the late autumn. One application only. Some in soot. Some in fish-meal
Iron	Sulphate of iron on the soil. Iron sequestrenes as a foliage spray.	Some in meat and bone. Some in dried blood

Pests

Most prolific as well as most common of rose pests are **aphids**, better known as greenfly, although it has other guises, amber, reddish or black. Most people must be familiar with these small insects which cluster near the growing tips of young growths and around flower buds. Aphids breed rapidly so steps should be taken to eliminate them as soon as they are seen and they should not be allowed to become established. Using a fine spray of malathion or pirimicarb early in the season is effective especially if repeated after three days to catch any survivors. Excellent results which maintain control over a longer period have been obtained by the use of systemic insecticides such as formothion and dimethoate.

Possibly the most damaging pests of roses after greenfly are **caterpillars** which not only damage the leaves with their voracious feeding, but also attack buds as well. Many of these caterpillars become more active near dusk, a good time to walk around the garden. The time-honoured if some-what messy technique of squeezing between finger and thumb is very effective in dealing with a few of these pests. Larger numbers should be sprayed with trichlorphon or dusted with carbaryl or fenitrothion.

The **leaf-rolling sawfly** gives a good deal of trouble in gardens surrounded by hedges, shrubs or trees where air is obstructed and the roses are shaded. Their presence is easily recognized as the leaves roll up laterally, spoiling their appearance as well as impairing their function and causing premature leaf fall. Spraying must be carried out to prevent the adult insects from laying their eggs, using trichlorphon or pirimphosmethy. Three sprays between mid-May and mid-June should be effective.

The **rose slug sawfly** is also troublesome. The larva or "worm" is nearly transparent and devours the internal tissue of the leaf leaving a silvery skeleton, which looks unsightly. Spraying with trichlorphon or pirimphosmethy is effective and may be required again in July or August when a second brood may hatch, especially if the earlier spraying was neglected.

Leaf-cutter bees cut neat semi-circular portions from the rose leaves. The damage done is seldom extensive enough to warrant any action against these relatively harmless insects.

Thrips or thunder flies are tiny insects which cause some damage during hot dry spells of dry weather. Mottling of leaves and distortion of young growths, plus discoloration along the edge of the rose petals are generally discernible to the eye of the keen rosarian. Pale pink roses particularly 'Ophelia' and its sports seem generally to be most susceptible. A systemic insecticide can be effective; malathion should also give some control.

Cuckoo-spit or common garden **frog-hopper** is easily recognized by the protective spittle-like mess surrounding the small yellow nymph which can easily be killed by finger and thumb when the numbers are few. They are frequently seen on other plants and on weeds also but can be disposed of by using a systemic or a contact spray such as malathion.

Some modern insecticides are cumulative in their effect and if intensive use is made of them pests

may develop resistance. It is of some importance therefore to use insecticides in moderation. Roses generally can be kept reasonably clear of pests by a mid-May spray, followed by another a month later, and a final spray in early September.

Rose leafhoppers are small, pale yellow insects that live on the underside of the leaves. The nymphal stages are creamy white and less active than the adults, which tend to jump off the leaf when disturbed. Both adults and nymphs suck sap and this causes white or pale green spots on the upper surface of the leaves. Heavy attacks may occur on roses growing in warm situations, such as against a wall, and most of the leaves' green colour may be lost. Leafhoppers can be controlled by spraying thoroughly with a systemic insecticide when damage is first noticed.

Red spider mite is mainly a glasshouse problem but it can cause trouble on outdoor plants during hot dry summers or on roses growing in warm sheltered positions. The tiny, eight-legged mites are only just visible to the naked eye, and they occur on the underside of the leaves. Their colour is usually yellowish green rather than red. They suck sap from the foliage, which develops a fine mottled discoloration and later turns yellow and falls prematurely. Occasionally a fine silken webbing can be seen along the leaf margins and across the leaf axils. Red spider mite is difficult to control but three applications of a systemic insecticide at 7 to 10-day intervals when damage is seen should check the infestation.

Roses for Manitoba

H.H. Marshall

Shrub Types

The shrub rose group is a very diverse assembly of species and hybrids distinct from those in any other group. Generally they are large vigorous shrubs that need plenty of room to fully express their plant size. They are suitable for landscaping larger home grounds, farm grounds and parks. Some are excellent for providing winter colour, either with attractive bark or ornamental fruits which are held well into the winter. Good winter hardiness is required because most kinds bloom in June on short branches from the previous year's growth. A few bloom to some extent in early fall.

The shrub roses require little special care. All roses thrive in good well drained garden soil and in a sunny location. Pruning consists of removing a few 3 - 4 year old stems and any weak or dead stems each spring. Plants cannot be cut back as in the hybrid group. To do so will remove most of the potential flowers. Hardy shrub roses are frequently on their own roots; therefore suckers are the same cultivar and need only be removed to keep the plants within bounds. Straggly branches may be removed for neatness or convenience.

Some of the better shrub species are *R. spinosissima altaica*, Altai Rose, 1.5 m, single or double creamy white; *R. nitida*, shining rose, 1 m, single rose-pink; and *R. woodsii*, Wood's rose, single pink, scarlet fruit. Good shrub hybrids are Harison's yellow, 1.5 m, double deep yellow; Hazeldean, similar to preceding but more hardy; Wasagaming, 1.5 m, double soft rose, scented; Hansa, 1.2 m, double purplish red; Therese Bugnet, 2 m, double pink; Prairie Dawn, 1.8 m, semi-double salmon pink; Metis, 1.2 m, double pink, foliage has red fall color; F.J. Grootendorst, 1 m, small double rose pink; Grootendorst Supreme, 1 m, small double crimson-red; and George Will, 1.8 m, double pink.

The Parkland Series are a group of roses developed at the Canada Agriculture Research Stations at Brandon and Morden, Manitoba, largely by the author. *Rosa arkansana*, the common rose on roadsides and open places throughout the prairies, is a parent of all members of this series. These roses combine some of the hardiness and drought tolerance of the wild species with much of the beauty of garden cultivars.

The Parkland Series of roses can be regarded as hardier Floribunda or Grandiflora types. Their use and care are similar excepting little or no winter cover is required. They root easily from soft-wood cuttings so rootstocks are not necessary or desirable. Since they should be on their own roots, wild suckers should not appear. Because of their wild rose parentage they usually have seven, occasionally nine leaflets, therefore leaflet number may not indicate a wild sucker.

Cultivars introduced in the Parkland Series are Assiniboine, .7 m, semi-double purplish-red; Cuthbert Grant, 1 m, large semi-double crimson; Adelaide Hoodless, 1 m, clusters semi-double cardinal red; Morden Ruby, 1 m, clusters double ruby red; Morden Amorette, .5 m, semi-double carmine; Morden Centennial, 1 m, double rose; Morden Cardinette, .5 m, double cardinal red. Assiniboine is the most winter hardy but is susceptible to rust; Adelaide Hoodless is fertile and may not repeat bloom unless old blooms are cut. Morden Amorette and Morden Caradinette are dwarf types which bloom continuously in summer and fall.

Some Thoughts About Local Rose Societies

By C.D. Yeomans

Does your society have trouble keeping its members? So do we of The Vancouver Rose Society. We have a moderately hard core of between three and four hundred families, and a floating in-and-out membership of about one hundred who leave when the first burst of enthusiasm has dissipated. I do not recollect having read an article discussing ways of keeping members interested and of alienating them, so I thought that I would put something about this on paper and hope that people with bright ideas on how to keep members amused would pass them on to me, or write an article.

I do not hold The Vancouver Rose Society up as a model by any manner of means. I am merely putting down my ideas and experiences. My qualifications are that I am in my eighteenth year as a member of this society's executive committee.

There is no doubt in my mind that a society's bulletin is the most important of a society's activities. In addition to publishing notices of happenings, it should give the latest news about available fungicides, insecticides and fertilizers and the latest wrinkles and fads about the cultivation of the rose. It should also comment on varieties, which ones do well in the area and which ones are dogs. For the benefit of those members who are not set in their ways, and also for new members, it should include descriptions of what to do in the rose garden in the period immediately ahead, and how to do it. This will mean some repetition from year to year, and some of it may be old hat to veterans, but one should always keep in mind that the new members are the most important members, and that this is done principally for their benefit. The bulletin should also include references to other local societies and to national ones, so that members realize that the eccentricity of growing roses is world-wide.

Some people say that if members receive information bulletins, they will not attend meetings. Now, there are members who cannot attend meetings at all, and others who miss meetings from time to time; if bulletins only publish notices of meetings, what do these members get out of the society? I get such bulletins and I bet that those societies have few members.

An informative bulletin should be published every month. (There are local rose societies who only publish one three or four times a year). In order to keep up to date the editor should exchange bulletins with as many societies as possible and should belong to the Canadian, Royal National, American and New Zealand Rose Societies. He should also belong to the Rose Hybridizers' Association (even if he does not hybridize) and to the Heritage Rose Society. He should attend every convention within reach so as to maintain that invaluable personal contact with rosarians.

Societies should meet once a month so members may meet each other and keep in touch with the society. Having a meeting once a month means work for the executive committee, but then the society should be run for the benefit of the members. Some people think that the members are there for the benefit of the society. Getting members to work for the society is another problem; but in time some will realize that the more they put into a society the more they will get out of it. After the president has welcomed visitors and new members and made the required announcements, we proceed to the program for the evening. The announcements should be kept short; some presidents love the sound of their own voices. I have been present when a president has meandered through the announcements, repeated himself, ad libbed on rose growing etc. while an invited guest speaker waited for forty minutes.

Apart from the announcements, we conduct no business at our monthly meetings; no reading of minutes, no passing of accounts, no reports. As regards programs, we conducted a poll a few years ago and the most popular one was a speaker with slides. If you can get an outside speaker who knows

his stuff, that is the ideal. Our worst programs have been given by outside speakers, non-members, who have been invited to talk about roses; one squirms in one's seat at the out-of-date or wrong information that is being given to the novices. Some of our best programs have been given by non-members who have spoken on pesticides or fertilizers and who have known what they are talking about. Programs with audience participation are popular, such as a "clearing house" evening, when the audience is asked to give their opinions on specific roses or to list their favourite roses. You have to have a good leader for this in order to stir up the members. Our parlour show in September is always well attended, usually well over a hundred people present. Everybody has to bring an exhibit or pay a fine. When the members arrive they are given pieces of paper indicating which classes they are to judge. After a short lecture on judging, they are let loose to judge. On the paper they mark first, second and third choices and these papers are put in a ballot box. While the ballots are being counted regular judges judge the roses. At all our meetings we have a question-and-answer session during which members with rose problems can ask questions; if there are not enough questions, someone is ready to give a short, topical talk on rose culture. At this meeting this is done while the ballots are being counted. (At other meetings this session is held after the regular speaker has finished). The results of the ballot are then compared with the regular judges' placings and the regular judges comment on the chosen roses. We try to keep our meetings' length to one-and-a-half hours, after which there is half an hours' socializing over coffee. It is very important to mix with new members at this time.

One more topic and that is the annual rose show. This should be a money-maker. Therefore it should be aimed at the general public as well as satisfying the competitive exhibitor. We sign many new members at the show and they have to be attracted there in the first place. For this reason we shy away from the American style of show with its emphasis on one-bloom per vase entries, which pander to the exhibitor but do not make a spectacle for the public. We do have such classes but the best roses are not chosen exclusively from them but from multiple bloom classes as well. Competitors are not therefore inhibited from entering the multiple bloom classes which make up the bulk of the show. We have a separate division with a number of classes for bowls and baskets. They are spectacular and the public loves them. We try to encourage entries in the floral art classes. These interest some of the public more than the horticultural classes.

There are several other services that a society can provide for its members. We have arrangements with some suppliers for discounts to members. We help members obtain roses which are not available locally. We buy items in quantity and pass on the savings to the members. We have a fertilizer mixed for us and sell it to the members. We have pruning, budding and floral art workshops. We have open gardens at stated times so as to help members choose roses to buy for their own gardens. They see the roses growing and can also ask the grower's opinion.

I am sure that you can think of other services which we can give our members. Please let us know them.

Diseases

Most forms of life are subject to pests and diseases and roses have their quota, so it is fortunate for the rose grower that means exist for their control. Good cultivation, already advocated for other reasons, is also important, as healthy trees growing in good conditions are less liable to attack. It is important to watch for early signs of any infection, and apply remedial measures early.

Most gardeners find it necessary to take preventive action against diseases and some common sense precautions are necessary. To prevent germination of the disease spores it is necessary to keep both sides of the leaves covered with a coating of fungicide. When roses are in active growth this means fortnightly applications to ensure protection of new leaves, but timing can be altered according to weather conditions. For instance after heavy rain renewal of the protective cover becomes necessary. Some new fungicides are absorbed into the plant tissues to give internal protection against fungi.

Sprays in general give more effective protection than dusts, but should not be used in hot sunshine. The best time is a calm dry evening. Better coverage is obtained when chemicals are mixed with rainwater. All materials should be used according to the makers directions and all should be treated with respect, and a pair of rubber gloves to protect hands in an elementary but often neglected precaution.

Black spot appears on the lower leaves of the rose bush like a splash of ink with fringed edges. It can appear as early as May, but is most noticeable from early August on to October, especially if hot humid weather has been prevalent. Thus it is more common in the south western countries where weather conditions are more favourable than elsewhere. Those who live in industrial areas seldom if ever see this disease, but the extension of smokeless zones will I fear, lead to greater familiarity with its appearance. Attacks vary in severity according to season and area and when severe, defoliation takes place in autumn with a weakening effect on the bushes. Protection before infection is all important and the bushes should, therefore, be sprayed immediately after spring pruning with a fungicide such as dichlofluanid, maneb, captan or zineb. Then spray the bushes at regular intervals throughout the summer. The partially systemic fungicides benomyl and thiophanate-methyl will also control black spot but regular use of these fungicides may lead to the development of tolerant strains of the fungus. However, no resistance has yet been found against triforine, a newer fungicide of this type. As the disease is worse on weak bushes, a foliar feed applied during the summer will improve their vigour and resistance. The disease overwinters on the leaves and these should be raked up and burnt.

Powdery mildew is an easily recognized disease, the young growths and leaves being covered with a dust which presents a flour-sprinkled appearance, in bad attacks becoming almost felt-like. This disease occurs all over the country, especially in dry seasons, and is often most noticeable in certain cultivars planted close to walls where little rain may fall. The disease can be prevented to a certain extent in these positions by mulching to conserve moisture and by watering in dry periods before the soil dries out completely. Some cultivars are more susceptible and in mildew-prone areas these should be avoided. The well-known rambler 'Dorothy Perkins' has become notorious. Fortunately resistant cultivars are available.

Powdery mildew can be controlled by spraying with dinocap or the partially systemic fungicides bupirimate with triforine, benomyl, carbendazim and thiophanate-methyl but the fungus could become resistant against the three latter fungicides which are related.

Rose Rust flourishes in conditions similar to those which suit black spot but bad attacks are much more damaging to the plants. The orange coloured or rusty spores appear as pustules on the underside of the leaves. Later these turn black, the leaves lose their healthy appearance, becoming dry and brittle and fall off prematurely. In early and severe attacks trees may become weakened to such an extent as to warrant removal to prevent an extension of the attack. Discarded trees should be burnt as should all diseased leaves. Maneb, zineb and thiram have proved to give some control of rose rust but the most effective fungicide is oxycarboxin which is only available in commercial packs under the proprietary name of 'Plantvax'. However, the partially systemic fungicide triforine which is available only in combination with bupirimate, may also give a good control of rose rust.

Canker, which usually shows as rotting of the tissues at the base of a shoot, can be due to several different fungi but these generally attack only through wounds such as those caused by frost or poor pruning. However, plants lacking in vigour due to poor growing conditions may also be infected. Affected shoots die back as a result of the cankers and should be cut out. Dust the crowns of diseased plants with dry bordeaux powder.

Dieback of shoots can also be due to a number of other causes such as frost, too wet or too dry soil and malnutrition. It may occur in newly planted roses if the roots were not well spread out at planting or planting was too deep or shallow. It can be prevented, therefore, by making sure roses are planted correctly and are well fed and cared for. Failure of new roses also occurs when they are replanted in the same position as old ones because the soil has become "rose-sick". The only treatment for this trouble is to sterilize the soil with formaldehyde (For rate of application see below), or change it completely to a depth of about 2 feet (60cm) before replanting.

Honey fungus is a very common trouble on roses but unfortunately, this root parasite is not usually noticed until an affected plant dies suddenly. The fungus attacks from the soil and spreads as sheets of white fan-shaped growths beneath the bark on the larger roots and around the base of the stem. Brownish black root-like structures known as rhizomorphs develop on diseased roots and grow out through the soil and infect other plants. It is essential, therefore, to remove dead and dying plants together with as many roots as possible, before the fungus spreads too far. After removal the soil should be sterilised with a 2% solution of formaldehyde i.e. 1 pint in 6 gallons of water (60ml in 30 litres)

applied at the rate of 5 gal. to 1 sq. yd. (27 litres per m²) or the soil should be changed completely before replanting. A proprietary product containing a phenolic emulsion could also be used.

Leaf discoloration can be caused by many factors such as cold wind, mineral deficiencies and spray injury. The damage is often temporary but if it persists specialist advice should be sought.

Spray damage due to the effects of missusing hormone weed-killers commonly occurs on roses and shows as distortion of the stem and leaf stalks which twist spirally and also of the leaves which become narrow and twisted or cupped and which show parallel veining. Such damage can be prevented by the careful use of hormone weedkillers which should only be applied with equipment kept specifically for their use. Affected plants usually recover in due course.

Proliferation affects only the flowers, particularly on old-fashioned bush roses. More flower-buds form within the centre of the bloom but generally remain small, green and hard. The cause is uncertain but in most cases is probably due to frost damage at a critical stage in the development of the flower bud. Cut off affected flowers. If the second crop is also affected and the trouble persists for several years, it will be incurable.

The Parkland Roses

The Parkland roses are a group of roses developed at the Agriculture Canada Research Stations at Brandon and Morden, Manitoba, by Dr. H.H. Marshall. The seven cultivars in the group are hybrids of a hardy native race, *Rosa Arkansana* Porter, and various floribunda cultivars. The hybrids are sufficiently hardy to withstand prairie conditions. Some die-back may occur but regrowth from the base is rapid and new stems produce flowers in the summer. Rootstock suckering is not a problem because the Parkland roses are propagated by softwood cuttings and grown on their own roots.

Assiniboine rose

Assiniboine, introduced in 1962, is a first generation Donald Prior X *R. arkansana*. It is a hardy ascending shrub, reaching 0.9 to 1.5 m in height at Morden. The flowers are moderately large, produced in clusters or singly, and are borne in July and occasionally throughout the summer. The ten petals are a strong reddish purple (10RP 3.5/10 Nickerson) (R.H.S. 187D). Tips frequently winterkill but established plants flower freely, even when cut to the ground. Assiniboine received an award of merit from the Western Canadian Society for Horticulture in 1965.

Cuthbert Grant rose

Cuthbert Grant, introduced in 1967, was derived from (Crimson Glory X (Donald Prior X *R. arkansana*) X Assiniboine. Plants grow to 0.9 m in height at Morden and are disease resistant. New growth bears large flowers in clusters of three to six in July and late summer. Flowers are dark red with 15 firm-textured petals. Cuthbert Grant received an award of merit from the Western Canadian Society for Horticulture in 1970 and was chosen as Manitoba's centennial rose the same year.

Adelaide Hoodless rose

Adelaide Hoodless was introduced in 1973 and originated from Fire King X (*R. arkansana* J.W. Fargo X Assiniboine). It is a vigorous upright shrub growing to 1.2 m at Morden. Some tip die-back occurs at Morden. Plants bloom continuously and profusely from June until autumn frosts. The foliage is glossy, medium green, moderately susceptible to blackspot and mildew, and has seven leaflets per leaf. The flowers, which measure 6.5 cm in diameter, are borne in clusters of up to 25 blooms. The petals are a medium red (R.H.S. 53A). Old flowers should be cut off to promote bloom as Adelaide Hoodless is fertile and will develop hips in place of more flowers.

Morden Amorette rose

Morden Amorette was developed from (Independence X (Donald Prior X *R. arkansana*) X (Fire King X (*R. arkansana* J.W. Fargo X Assiniboine)). It was introduced in 1977. This cultivar grows to 45 cm in height at Morden. It is very floriferous and blooms continuously through the summer. Plants kill to near ground level without winter protection but regrowth is rapid and flowers develop on the

new growth. Flowers are 7-8 cm in diameter with 25-30 petals. They are produced in small to large clusters. Petals range from carmine to rose bengal (R.H.S. 52B to 57B). Old flowers should be cut off to promote flowering as Morden Amorette is fertile. Foliage is moderately susceptible to blackspot.

Morden Centennial rose

Morden Centennial, introduced in 1980, was derived from Prairie Princess X (White Bouquet X (R. arkansana X Assiniboine)). It is a vigorous shrub reaching 1.5 m at Morden. Plants are free of rust, mildew and blackspot at Morden but have developed some blackspot at Ottawa. Flowers are produced on old or new wood and either singly or in clusters. Flowers measure 10 cm in diameter and have a light sweet scent. The 45 petals have a firm texture and are rose bengal (R.H.S. 57). Old flowers should be cut off to promote bloom as Morden Centennial is fertile.

Morden Ruby rose

Morden ruby, introduced in 1977, originated from Fire King X (R. arkansana J.W. Fargo X Assiniboine). It is a vigorous shrub, reaching 1 m in height at Morden. Variable amounts of winterkill occur at Morden when plants are not protected but new growth from the base blooms freely in July and September. Morden Ruby has good resistance to mildew, rust and blackspot. Flowers measuring 7-8 cm in diameter are ruby red (R.H.S. 60 B to 60C) and area borne in clusters. This cultivar is a uniformly colored sport from an original seeding with a base flower color and veins of R.H.S. 60 B to 60C overlaid with a mottling of R.H.S. 68C (rosein pink).

Morden Cardinette rose

Morden Cardinette was derived from (Prairie Princess X (White Bouquet X (R. arkansana X Assiniboine) X (Adelaide Hoodless X (Independence X (Donald Prior X R. arkansana)) and released as a commercial cultivar in 1980. Plants grow to 0.6 m in height at Morden and may flower when only 15 cm tall. Foliage is only moderately resistant to blackspot. Plants may die back but flowers will develop on new basal sprouts. Flowers are produced singly or in clusters and are cup-shaped. They measure 8 cm in diameter and have 25 petals. Petals are cardinal red (R.H.S. 53 B). Morden Cardinette can be grown both as a potted flowering plant and as a garden rose.

L.M.Collicutt and H.H.Marshall
Research Station
Agriculture Canada
Morden, Man.

A Suggestion for Winter Protection

Rosarians in Western Canada have often written about their many methods of winter protection for the roses but one member of the Winnipeg Horticultural Society's Rose Section has devised yet another innovation, and has tested it for two years, with 100% success.

Our member, who is a pensioner, has 50 roses, and when he decided to try 5 gal. plastic pails for winter protection, he found the cost a bit prohibitive. He canvassed restaurants, bakeries and janitor supply businesses, and rounded up a sufficient number for his needs--for free. Then using a one inch bit, he bored 4 holes, spaced evenly, around the sides near the base.

Method: After a killing frost, prune shrubs to 10' remove the leaves, spray with Gardol, and pile dry earth to top of canes. Fill a pail three quarters full of leaves (don't pack), put two or three handfuls leaves among the canes. Invert the pail over the shrub and gently push down while twisting it about two inches into the soil. Scrape any loose soil up around the edges of the pail. Cover the pail with large loose plastic bag, and weigh down with bricks. After a heavy snowfall, mound snow around the pails.

Spring removal depends on the area, but damage from late frost (after pails are removed) can be prevented by re-covering with empty pails. Pails nest together for storage, and are clean and neat while in place in the garden.

What a Judge Looks for in a Decorative Design

By Mary Baillie

Everyone who visits a Flower Show is a critic. These critics conclude that an exhibit is good if it appeals to them and bad if it does not.

Opinions of the Show Judge will be governed by a different point of view. Decisions may be made around certain preferences at times but basically judges share the same attitudes, with the knowledge developed through detailed training over the years. They approach the design with an appreciative eye and an inquisitive mind. They make use of the elements and principles of design as the building blocks of the structure. Realizing that the visual form cannot be legislated into a rigid set of rules, they become analysts whose involvement in the exhibit is to consider all of its parts in relation to the whole picture.

First the Design-the elements and principles. The elements are the ingredients used by the exhibitor such as Line; the positive element which determines the size, shape, and direction that the design takes. Form refers to the shape of something and also the arrangement of its parts. It is also regarded as having depth as well as height and breadth. Colour, a most dominant element, creates different sensations for all who view it.

Among one of the most important principles is Balance which creates visual stability. It can influence every thing else in the design. Rhythm creates a feeling of motion in the design and is achieved by repetition of forms, line or colour, etc.

Among one of the most important principles is Balance which creates visual stability. It can influence everything else in the design. Rhythm creates a feeling of motion in the design and is achieved by repetition of forms, line or colour, etc.

Scale is the size relationship of the separate units of a structure, to each other and to the whole. Pleasing scale exists when units which are reasonably harmonious in size are used together.

If a design tilts as a result of faulty technique, or is out of balance against a background due to careless placement (easy to do if exhibitor is placing several designs!) If it lacks dimension or is static it could lose points for form or rhythm. An overly dominant container or a shiny one can disturb scale or balance. Lack of texture or contrast, or poor use of space are all considered under design. Too heavy a base or an unnecessary base creating a bottom heavy effect affects the size relationship. Do not use a base unless it improves the design-not simply because you have one.

Interpretation. Decorative sections of today's shows are generally built around a theme, story or idea and the judge is looking for the message of design conveys about the subject matter. These schedules give the exhibitor more scope in ideas and plant materials.

Exhibits for such a class must fulfill the requirements of the schedule and express the theme. It is most important that the theme and the rules and regulations be studied well in advance of the show. This preparation helps avoid pitfalls such as entering a "pretty" arrangement when the class calls for "Anger" or using too many accessories in a Spanish class. Black lace, black bull, castanets, or Spanish dancer are all suitable but too many is an overstatement. Simplicity is still the safest guide. The judges are not going to be governed by a gimmick but try to evaluate the exhibit carefully. Does the idea come across? Does the exhibit project the feeling of the class entered? They try to give the exhibitor every possible encouragement.

Distinction: a quality of "something" that sets the exhibit apart from the ordinary. The condition of the materials and the techniques used can either enhance or reduce the distinction of the design. Wilting plant material due to poor conditioning, or poor craftsmanship can reduce the value of the design. Poor balance is caused by inferior mechanics. All design faults as well as merits have an effect on the final judgement.

Creativity: Creating a flower arrangement is not like making a cake using a well tried and tested recipe. It is a very personal expression reflecting the individual views and ideas of the exhibitor. Unusual materials or usual materials handled differently, colour schemes not tried before, all can play a part. Develop a seeing eye.

The flower show visitor is now becoming aware and accustomed to seeing two distinct types of arrangements in the show; those conventional ones relating to room settings or the others achieved through good use of creative energies. Where do they spend most of their time? In the section of the show offering the newest developments.

Caring for Miniature Roses

Although miniature roses are not hard to grow, greater success with them can be obtained by following some rules that are similar to those affecting big roses. The tips below are endorsed by Harm Saville.

Site and Soil

Miniatues need at least four full hours of sunlight, or the equivalent, every day. Outdoors, the ideal spot would be one that gets early morning and late afternoon sun but is shaded during the hot midday hours. Indoors, a south-facing window is essential; place the pots on damp pebbles to keep the humidity up. If adequate sunlight is not available indoors, minis can be grown successfully under high-intensity lights placed not more than six inches above the plants. Soil should be neutral to slightly acid and on the humusy side, with good drainage. When planting outdoors, loosen the rootball before setting the bush into the ground, and work soil around the roots to prevent air pockets. But do not pack soil too tightly.

Watering

Soil should be kept moist but not soggy, and must never dry out. If soil is a heavy loam, watering may be needed only once a week or so; if sandy,, watering may be required every other day. Outdoors, make sure water penetrates at least a foot into the ground, to reach the deepest roots; indoors, water until it seeps from the bottom of the pot.

Fertilizing

Any water-soluble, balanced fertilizer recommended for roses will produce good results. Use it at half the strength called for on the label, but apply twice as often. A treatment of fish emulsion once or twice a year may help.

Pruning

As soon as leaves appear in the spring cut back the bush to two to four inches above the ground; this will promote bushy growth while keeping the bush small. Anytime the plant seems to get too large, simply shear it with hedge clippers; it will survive handily.

Winter Protection

In areas with cold winters, miniature planted outdoors can be protected merely by piling leaves, evergreen boughs, or salt hay around them; or use an inverted plastic bucket or wastebasket. When winters are mild, plants should be forced into dormancy in January by pruning severely and withholding water-but without allowing them to go completely dry.

Insect & Disease Protection

Spider mites (whose work shows up at dull areas along the midribs of leaves can be discouraged by copiously spraying the undersides of leaves during watering. If mites are present, flush leaves every day for two weeks to break the egg-larva-egg cycle. Other insects can be banished by spraying with Isotox (Ortho). Washing with water will prevent most fungus growths. Black spot (which shows up as black dots on leaves that have turned yellow) and mildew (whitish, fuzzy growth under the buds and on new growth) can both be prevented by spraying with Funginex of Benlate combined with Phaltan, Manzate or Daconil for 10 days to two weeks. Follow directions on the label carefully.

Springwood Roses, of Mississauga, Ontario, has introduced two new miniature roses for 1985,

hybridized by Keith Laver. Both have been singled out for special honours.

The first- **Goldmine** (Lavoro) is a deep chrome yellow and is an unusually good pot rose as well as a garden rose. This variety has been designated as the official rose of the World Federation of Rose Societies for their first meeting in Canada, which will take place at the Westin Hotel, Toronto, from June 23 to 27, 1985. Delegates from as many as twenty-four member countries, including four from behind the Iron Curtain, are expected to attend. Most of the rose hybridizers from around the world will also be there. On Tuesday, June 25, there will be a panel discussion among ten hybridizers, including Kordes of West Germany, McGredy of New Zealand, and Warriner of the U.S. Commercial growers who wish to attend that day can make arrangements with the chairman, Mrs. Ethel Freeman, 15 Chiltern, Hill Rd., Toronto, Ont. M6C3B4, 416-787-4451.

The second Springwood introduction for 1985 is named-Mountie(Lavcale) and as might be expected, it is a brilliant scarlet. It is very free flowering, with excellent foliage and form, and is expected to become a pot and garden favourite. The committee for Heritage Canada Year (1985) have selected this rose as their official one, and have designated it as Canada's Heritage Centennial Rose. 1985 has been declared to be Canada's Heritage Year. The National Parks Centennial Committee has the mandate to make Canadians more aware of their natural and historic heritage. They will be encouraging community organizations to become involved in the celebrations, and will be suggesting that the rose can be used for fundraising opportunities. For further information contact Heritage Canada, B.J. Bernard, Executive Director, National Parks Centennial Citizen's Committee Inc., 258 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont. M5A1N1, 416-865-1885.

The Clearing House

Compiled and edited jointly by

Mrs. A. Guadagni
106 Carter Crescent
Cambridge, Ontario
N1R 6A9

Mrs. R. Flood
80 Culham Drive
Cambridge, Ontario
N1S 2G8

For the Clearing House of the 1984 Canadian Rose Annual, 749 reports were received from 36 contributors - an increase in reports of 51 over last year, but a drop of 7 in the number of contributors. It was believed that, with the change in the number of reporting years from 5 to 10, more people would contribute reports, unfortunately, this did not happen.

Of the 36 individuals reporting on roses hybridized from 1973 to 1983, 16 were from Ontario with 178 reports, 4 from B.C. - 88 reports, 3 from Saskatchewan - 56 reports, 3 from Manitoba - 48 reports, 2 from Alberta - 48 reports, 2 from Quebec - 40 reports, and 6 from the United States - 291 reports. We regret that we did not receive reports from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, or Newfoundland. Perhaps Regional Directors in these areas could help us out by encouraging CRS members to contribute to the Clearing House - no contribution is too small.

The quality of reporting improves each year, and we have tried to include all your 'personal comments' which always make the Clearing House more interesting to read. We greatly appreciate any additional information you can supply - year of introduction, parentage, petal count - items that we have to research.

Thanks for your letters of encouragement. We hope everything comes up 'roses' for you this summer.

List of Contributors

1. Archibald, Wm. A., Box 235, Weldon, Sask. S0J 3A0
2. Baillie, Mrs. Mary, 89 Burnhamthorpe Rd., Islington, Ont. M9A 1H3
3. Bakes, Mrs. Viola, R.R.#Marmora, Ont. K0K 2M0
4. Biddulph, Mrs. H., Box 9, Group 322, R.R.#3, Winnipeg, Man. R3C 2E7
5. Bryant, E., 237 West 33rd St., Hamilton, Ont. L9C 5J7
6. Cadsby, Judge Milton A., 28 Hilltop Rd., Toronto, Ont. M6C 3C9
7. Caldwell, Mrs. Edna, R.R.#1, Shanty Bay, Ont. L0L 2L0
8. Cochran, Mrs. Elaine, 2131 31st Ave., San Francisco, CA, 94116, U.S.A.
9. Decker, Chuck, 2805 Breezewood Dr., Anchorage, Alaska, 99603, U.S.A.
10. Freeman, Mrs. E., 15 Chiltern Hill Rd., Toronto, Ont. M6C 3S4
11. Ghio, J.H., Bay View Gardens, 1201 Bay St., Santa Cruz, CA. 95060, U.S.A.
12. Grant, E.N., 1257 West 49th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6M 2P9
13. Guadagni, Mrs. A., 106 Carter Cresc., Cambridge, Ont. N1R 6A9
14. Hillier, E., R.R.#5, Orangeville, Ont. L9W 2Z2
15. Humenick, Mrs. Muriel E., El Dorado, 6641 Crystal Blvd., Diamond Springs, CA, 95619, U.S.A.
16. James, A.R.C., 3936 Braefoot Rd., Victoria, B.C. V8P 3T2
17. Johnson, R.F., 218 Brookhaven Ave., Dorval, Que. H9S 2N4
18. Keith, R.H., 44 Hewitt Street, Orangeville, Ont. L9W 3A1
19. Kirkland, M.D., 20 Highland Ave., Fort Erie, Ont. L2A 2X5
20. Kopecky, R.J., 11557 Prairie View Drive, Omaha, Neb. 69144, U.S.A.
21. Leskiw, Mrs. Anne, 919 Montague St., Regina, Sask. S4T 3H4
22. Magee, G.H., 121 Homedale Blvd., Windsor, Ont. N8S 2T6
23. McCann, Mrs. Wm., 1 Queen St. N., Thorold, Ont. L2V 2P7
24. McKenzie, John, 27 Bonny Lynn Court, Scarborough, Ont. M1K 3A5
25. McMahon, Wm. E., 237 College Hts., P.O. Box U, Bowling Green, KY, 42101, U.S.A.
26. Mychaluk, Mrs. Karen, 103 Palisway S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2V 3V5
27. Ouellette, Mrs. Eileen, 19 Bras d'Or, Pointe Claire, Que. H9R 1W5
28. Patterson, George, 4494 Cottonwood Dr., Burlington, Ont. L7L 1R9
29. Persad, Mrs. J., Box 9, Group 322, R.R.#3, Winnipeg, Man. R3C 2E7
30. Pickett, Mr. & Mrs. Herb, Melita, Man. R0M 1L0
31. Porter, Brian J., 95 Forsyth Cresc., Regina, Sask. S4R 5L8
32. Roberts, M.J., 1461 Perth Ave., London, Ont. N5V 2M4
33. Shewchuk, G.W., 10231 Fulton Rd., Edmonton, Alta. T6A 3T5
34. Wehrfritz, H.C., 8993 Marshall Rd., Sydney, B.C. V8L 3V2
35. Whitlock, Bob, 49 Nottinghill Cr., London, Ont. N6K 1P9
36. Yeomans, C.D., 6276 Dunbar St., Vancouver, B.C. V6N 1X4

The following abbreviations apply throughout:

Plant - pl., year - yr., height in feet - ', height in inches - ", Hybrid Tea - H.T., Grandiflora - Gr., Floribunda - Fl., Large Flowered Climber - LCl, Shrub - Sh., Miniature - Min.

Hybrid Teas

AALSMEEER GOLD, H.T. (Kordes '78). Yellow (dy), 34 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3½-4', Cal.): Exhibition form, quilled petals, excellent substance, but poor habit for a H.T. - blooms borne in huge clusters. Great color, very floriferous, light fragrance. Super for English Box class. Upright spreading growth habit, no disease, medium green foliage.

ADMIRAL RODNEY, H.T. (Trew '73). Pale rose pink/darker reverse (pb), 40 petals. H.C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 5 yrs. 4', B.C.): Large exhibition blooms - super form, very good substance, large petals. Does well for me even on West Coast. Upright grower, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ALABAMA, H.T. (Weeks '76) (Mexicana x Tiffany). Pink/white reverse (pb), 25-30 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls. 4 yrs. 5½', Cal.): Long pointed buds open slowly to beautiful exhibition bloom, stiff substance, long lasting on plant or as cut bloom, heavy fragrance. Intermittent bloomer. Large leathery dark green foliage, mildews. R.J. Kopecky (1 pl. 4 yrs. 5', Neb.): High centered exhibition bloom, good substance but sparse bloomer - will try removing a tree close to it. Upright growth habit, no disease, excellent for hardiness.

ALLSPICE, H.T. (Armstrong '77) (Buccaneer x Peace). Medium Yellow (my), 35 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 6 yrs. 8', Cal.): Decorative form, good substance, one bloom per stem, fragrant, but opens too fast. Better yellow roses on the market. Erect grower but too tall. Disease-free, dark green foliage.

ALMONDEEN, H.T. (Christensen '82). Creamy coral pink, 35-45 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4½', Cal.): Decorative form, many short petals, good substance. Fantastic garden rose with good clusters, long lasting on plant or as cut bloom, soft almond fragrance. Vigorous upright growth habit, leathery dark green foliage, disease resistant so far.

ALPHA, H.T. (Paolino '75) [(Show Girl x Baccara) x Romantica] x (Romantica x Super Star)]. Vermilion, 20 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Cal.): Small bloom with few petals, high center, good substance. Great color and form but doesn't last. Tall grower, leathery foliage, average for disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3½', Cal.): Decorative loose petalled form, very good substance, vivid color, opens fast in heat. Cluster bloom - perhaps should be classified as floribunda. Dense growth habit, no disease.

ALPINE SUNSET, H.T. (Cant '74) (Grandpa Dickson x Dr. A.J. Verhage). Peach pink/flushed yellow, 33 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 5 yrs. 2', Cal.): Large 'Peace' like bloom, average substance, lots of petals, great color blend but short stems. Rather short growth habit, some mildew, shiny dark green foliage.

AMAZING GRACE, H.T. (Anderson '73) (Carina x Mischief). Medium pink (mp), 35-40 petals. B. Bidulph (1 pl. 6 yrs. 2', Man.): Large (4½") very double blooms, high centered exhibition form, good substance, reasonable repeater but not many blooms. Free grower, no disease, very good for hardiness. J. Persad (1 pl. 5 yrs. 6', Man.): Ovoid buds open slowly, double bloom, holds well, nice for exhibition. Slight fragrance, rich pink color - terrific, good substance. Bushy grower, tall stems, occasional blackspot, winters well. (Last year for reporting this rose).

AMBASSADOR, H.T. (Meilland '79) (Unnamed Seedling x Whisky Mac). Copper apricot blend (o-r), 30-35 petals. M. Cadsby (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): H.T. type, good substance, one to a stem, gorgeous color - highly recommended. Upright growth habit, no disease. M. Humenick (2 pls. 4 yrs. 5', Cal.): Decorative form but can be exhibition, large bloom, outstanding color, great substance, but slow to repeat. Spreading growth habit, mildews in cool weather. R.J. Kopecky (1 pl. 3 yrs. 6', Neb.): Good form and substance, luscious color, long stems with single blooms. Some cuss it but visitors love it. No disease, excellent for hardiness. Mrs. Wm. McCann (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4', Ont.): Double exhibition form, good substance, lovely color, best shown half open as they fade as they age. Much admired at shows. Tall upright grower - needs room. No disease, hardiness is good. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4½-5", QUE): High centred exhibition form, good substance, fragrant, keeps well as cut flower. Good companion

for Tropicana in arrangements. Mostly borne singly. Big strong upright canes, very healthy, excellent for hardiness.

AMERICAN PRIDE H.T. (Warriner '74). Crimson (dr), 32 petals. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 1 yr. 18", Man.): High centered form, pleasing colour, some fragrance, but sparse bloomer. ARS rates it 7.0 - not 1! Not a vigorous grower, no disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 6 yrs. 8', Cal.): Decorative form, good substance, long stems, one bloom per stem, great in a bouquet but not a show rose. No disease. R.G. Whitlock (1 pl. 1 yr. 5', Ont.): Only average blooms in spring but summer confused centres disappeared - large blooms on strong stems. Has done well for me, and repeats well. Vivid Colour.

ANASTASIA, H.T. (Nikolai P. Greff '80) (Sport of Pascali). White (w), 30-35 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 6-10', Cal.): Large exhibition form blooms, stiff crisp substance, very floriferous, light fragrance, a show winner. Husky plants well clothed with large disease-resistant foliage.

ANGEL DELIGHT, H.T. (Fryers '76) (Femina sport). Peach shaded salmon/butter yellow base (ab), 36 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 5½', Cal.): High centered exhibition form, good substance, long stiff stems, very fragrant - one of the best show blooms in this class. Floriferous, vigorous grower, no disease. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Neb.): High centered form, very good substance, short stems but can be exhibited - a good one. Upright growth habit, no disease noted, very good for hardiness.

ANGELIQUE, H.T. (Kordes '79). Vermilion /orange (o-r), 34 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Smallish flat bloom, wavy petals, O.K. substance, but not for exhibition. Tall grower, light green foliage. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Neb.): Not quite exhibition - typical Kordes center, very good substance, bloomed well and grew well. Canadian source roses require 2 years to get established in Omaha - then look out! No disease noted, hardy.

ARKANSAS, H.T. (Weeks '80). No reports.

ATHENE, H.T. (Kordes '82). White (w), 35 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Small blooms but exhibition form and good substance, one to a stem. Buds white with pink margin on petals, open pure white. Intermittent bloomer. Upright growth habit, no disease so far.

AUSTROGOLD, H.T. (McGredy '80). Yellow/gold/pink blend. Mrs. Wm. McCann (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3-4', Ont.): Exhibition form, very good substance, holds well, exhibits best when half-open, also good for garden. Good flush of bloom in June and August. fragrant. Upright grower, abundant dark green foliage, no disease, winters well. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½', QUE): Decorative form, good substance, plenty of petals, robust grower with lots of foliage but few blooms. No disease, excellent for hardiness. Another disappointment in the yellow class. R.G. Whitlock (1 pl. 3 yrs. Ont.): Medium size bloom, good form, varying shades of yellow and pink, occasionally orange and sometimes almost white, lots of bloom. Strong grower. PAGE 5

BASILDON BOND, H.T. (Harkness '80) Yellow/red veined, 50 petals. J. Persad (1 pl. 1 yr. 3-4', Man.): Ovoid bud, high centered form, good-excellent substance, hold well, very fragrant. Lovely colour - dark green edges on petals with lighter centres. Good show rose but stems rather short, repeats well. One of my favourites. Tall bushy growth habit, strong stems, dark green foliage, blackspots.

BELLEVUE (JARLENA), H.T. (Poulsen '76) [(Super Star x Piccadilly) x Fru Jar1)]. Dark yellow and Apricot/edged red (pb), 23 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3', Cal.): Decorative form, great substance, fragrant, can be exhibited some of the time but opens fast in heat. Dense growth habit, no disease.

BENSON & HEDGES GOLD (DOROLA), H.T. (McGredy '79) [Yellow Pages x (Arthur Bell x Cynthia Brooke)]. Gold/scarlet edges (yb), 30-35 petals. Wm. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 30", Sask.): Large, double, high centered form, fair substance, continuous bloomer but I'm not impressed with its type or colour. Spreading growth habit, small thick leaves, some disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Cal.):

Confused form, O.K. substance, bright colour, repeats adequately, short stems. spreading growth habit, mildews. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 6", Sask.): Double bloom, but rarely in bloom - very disappointing first year performance. Bushy grower, several blind shoots, blackspot.

BIG CHIEF, H.T. (Dickson '75) (Ernest H. Morse x Red Planet): Deep crimson (dr), 28 petals. C.D. Yeomans (2 pls. 2 yrs. 48", B.C.): Big exhibition blooms, easily spoiled by rain, dew or sun, foliage is damaged by spray. Have seen magnificent specimens at shows - proof of supreme exhibiting skill - discarded my plants.

BILL TEMPLE, H.T. (Harkness '75) (Crimson Halo x Piccadilly). Creamy white (w), 30 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3½', Cal.): Large high centered exhibition blooms, great holding qualities, very good substance, fragrant. Intermittent bloomer but every bloom worth waiting for. Upright grower, disease-free, glossy foliage.

BIMBORO, H.T. (Kordes '78) (Unnamed seedling x Kardinal). Dark velvety red (dr). M. Cadsby (1 pl. 1 yr. 23", Ont.): Flat, full petalled form, good substance, no scent. Sparse grower, medium green, disease-free foliage. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Cal.): Spiral form, many petals, sometimes confused centres, heavy substance. Great color but never lived up to its promise. Shortish growth habit, mildews. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3', Cal.): Decorative form, confused centres, good substance. Very short grower, no disease. Wonder why I keep it!

BING CROSBY, H.T. (Weeks '80). Vivid orange (o-r). C. Decker (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Alaska): Large, exhibition type, excellent form, good substance, some split centres, very sparse bloomer. Tall upright grower, large leathery, disease-free foliage. E.N. Grant (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4½', B.C.): Buds unattractive but many blooms with good form, good substance, keeps well when cut. Much improved this year - requires patience and early picking - much improved by removal of outer petals. Tallish growth habit, good disease-free foliage. M. Humenick (2 pls. 4 yrs. 4', Cal.): Decorative form - some exhibition, great substance, many one bloom per stem, great cut bloom - holds a long time. Rangy grower, no disease. T. James (1 pl. 3 yrs. 130 cm, B.C.): Fair form, good substance, repeats fairly well, quite profuse bloomer - good garden rose. Unlike most ARS reporters I find blooms a bit on the blousy side. Vigorous grower. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5', Ont.): Some blooms had good colour but others were dull, fair substance. Has improved the third year but other oranges are better. Scraggly grower, no disease, quite hardy.

BLACK BEAUTY, H.T. (Delbard '73) (Gloire de Rome x Impeccable x Papa Meilland). Garnet red. E.W. Hillier (2 pls. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): Fair form, good substance, lots of fragrance, good production. Excellent cut bloom for house or flower arrangements. Good growth habit, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BLUE NILE, H.T. (Delbard '77). Lavender (m), 35 petals. M. Humenick (2 pls. 4 yrs. 5', Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, many one bloom per stem, can be of show quality. Some fragrance. Stems on tree rose form too long. Tall erect grower, no disease. C.J. Patterson (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Form and substance good - can be exhibition bloom. Fair number of blooms. Quite vigorous growth habit, survived two winters. H.C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 5 yrs. 5', B.C.): Large cup shaped form, very good substance, color consistent, but not for exhibition. Vigorous, healthy plant - should be grown more widely.

BLUE PARFUM, H.T. (Tantau '78). Mauve-blush (m). J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Cal.): Flat form, average substance, many petals, repeats well, nice fragrance but not the most pleasing color. Short grower, light green foliage, mildews.

BOBBY CHARLTON, H.T. (Fryer '74) (Royal Highness x Prima Ballerina). Deep pink/silver reverse (pb), 35-40 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl. 30", Ont.): Double, good substance, persistent bloomer - a great garden rose. Upright growth habit, some blackspot. M. Cadsby (1 pl. 1 yr. 20", Ont.): For exhibitors

only. Blackspot. J. Ghio (1 pl. 5 yrs. 3', Cal.): Exhibition form - can be great in a show but substance variable. Few blooms, repeats slowly. Tall grower, very large foliage, mildews. R.J. Kopecky (4 pls. 2-4 yrs. 5', Neb.): High centered exhibition form, very good substance, blooms one to a stem and stems are long, lovely color combination - a real winner for me. Upright tall growth habit, no disease, excellent for hardiness.

BONNIE SCOTLAND, H.T. (Anderson '76) (Wendy Cussons x Percy Thrower). Deep pink (dp), 40-45 petals. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 6 yrs. 78", Man.): High centered exhibition form, good substance, large double bloom, pointed buds, holds well but slow repeater. Very pleasing shape and colour, and oh the fragrance! Upright grower, no disease, hardiness is good.

BRANDY, H.T. (Swim, '82) (First Prize x Golden Wave). AARS '82. Golden apricot (ab), 25-30 petals. E. Cochran (4 pls. 4 yrs. 5-6', Cal.): Exhibition form, excellent very heavy substance, withstands wet weather. Blooms borne 1 to 3 to a stem, in great profusion. Excellent Variety in this color class. Fragrant. Upright branching growth habit, disease-resistant. C. Decker (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Alaska): Exhibition form, good substance but sparse bloomer and slow repeater. Blackspot. Will not order another. M. Humenick (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3½', Cal.): Exhibition form, superb substance, holds form well in cool weather but opens fast in heat, not many petals, fragrant. Short dense grower, no disease. T. James (1 pl. 2 yrs. 96 cm. B.C.): Fair form - not exhibition, good substance, sparse bloomer, doesn't repeat well. Strong point is its lovely color but it fades. Some blackspot. M.D. Kirkland (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Good form and substance, color is stunning - certainly different. Every rose grower should have one of this rose. Excellent growth habit, no disease, good for hardiness. J. McKenzie (3 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): High centered form, good substance, large bloom, slow to repeat. Mostly 1 to a stem, beautiful for cutting, long lasting color and shape. I rate this rose an 8. Strong stemmed plant, very disease resistant, quite hardy. H.C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 2 yrs. 5', B.C.): Loose cup shaded form, very good substance, good color, not for exhibition - very good garden rose. Very healthy.

BERGUND, H.T. (Kordes '77) (Henkell Royal x Seedling). Maroon (dr), 33 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Pointed bud, very large bloom, 50 petals, fragrant. Excellent fall bloom. Upright growth habit, no disease, hardiness is good. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Exhibition form, fine substance, repeats well - a super variety. Semi spreading growth habit, tall stems, dark green foliage, mildews. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5', Ont.): Beautiful in bud stage but blooms fly open easily. Overpowering fragrance. Good grower with strong stems, watch for blackspot, hardiness is O.K. R.J. Kopecky (3 pls. 4-6 yrs. 5-6', Neb.): Excellent all round - exhibition, cut flower, garden - gets better every year. Very good substance. Upright vigorous grower, no disease, hardiness is excellent.

CAMPBILL GLORY, H.T. (Harkness '81) (Elizabeth Harkness x Perfecta). Creamy pink, 40-45 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 3½-4', Cal.): Large high centered exhibition blooms, good substance, excellent for cutting and garden, excellent repeat blooming cycle - a winner. Creamy pink blooms have dark pink petal edges and deep golden yellow base. Upright growth habit, no disease, dark green foliage.

CANDLELIGHT, H.T. (Christensen & Swim '82) [Shirley Laugham x Seedling x (Bewitched x King's Ransom). Rich yellow/pink edges (yb), 28-33 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4½-5½', Cal.): Sometimes exhibition form, excellent for garden - heavy substance, bright garden color, repeats well. Upright spreading growth habit, large dark green foliage, mildews in late fall. W. McMahon (2 pls. 1 yr. 5', Ky.): High centered form, good substance, long stems, rather sparse bloomer but a very good new yellow HT. Lanky growth habit, foliage a bit course.

CAPTAIN HARRY STEBBINGS, H.T. ((Stebbing '80). Deep pink (dp), 45-50 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 5½-6', Cal.): Large exhibition blooms, high pointed centres, excellent substance, long strong stems, non-fading colour, very floriferous all year - one of the best deep pink roses in years. Tall spreading growth habit, dark green leathery foliage, disease-resistant. M. Humenick (5 pls. 1 yr. 4', Cal.): Large exhibition form bloom, great substance, holds form very well, some fragrance. Can be found on Queen's Table - needs to be better known. Erect grower, no disease.

CARAMEL CREAM, H.T. (Weeks '81). No reports.

CHAMPION H.T. (Fryers '76) (Grandpa Dickson x Whisky Mac). Cream and gold/flushed pink and crimson (yb), 50-55 petals. R. Bryant (1 pl. 2 yrs. 40", Ont.): Large exhibition bloom, good substance, but balls in wet weather. Outstanding new colour, best in spring and fall, fragrant. Tall grower, lovely foliage, some mildew, hardiness is very good. R.J. Kopecky (3 pls. 1-3 yrs. 3', Neb.): Bloom is exhibition about 1/2 open, then shows split centres, fabulous colour, very good substance, rather short stems, good for large arrangements with few flowers. Some blackspots, hardiness very good. C.D. Yeomans (3 pls. 1-3 yrs. 42", B.C.): Big luscious blooms, need some protection from rain. Good production considering the size of the bloom - I like it. Moderately healthy, spreading plant, some blackspot.

CHANTILLY LACE, H.T. (Paul de Vor '78) (Blue Moon x Angel Face). Deep lilac/magenta edging (m), 30-35 petals. Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ky.): Lovely form, smallish size, fine substance - top notch. Color like Paradise but more petals and better form. Will increase. Bushy growth habit, good foliage.

CHARLES DE GAULLE, H.T. (Meilland '74) [(Sissi x Prelude) x (Kordes' Sondermeldung x Caprice)]. Lilac (m), 35-40 petals. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", Man.): Pointed bud opens to large exhibition bloom, gorgeous fragrance and colour too but fades in hot sun, very good substance, slow repeater. My daughter's bush has much more bloom. Irregular growth habit - long and short canes - looks untidy. Some blackspot, hardiness is good. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4', Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, some fragrance, holds well but could be more productive. Erect grower, no disease. J. Persad (1 pl. 2 yrs. 6-8', Man.): Very large double bloom, cupped form, good substance, open slowly and holds well. Lovely mauve - doesn't fade, very fragrant, mostly long stems - good exhibition rose. Repeats well. Tall bushy growth habit, tall stems, occasional blackspot, winters well. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 36", B.C.): Well shaped bloom, medium vigour, blackspots.

CHIVALRY, H.T. (McGredy '77) (Peer Gynt x Brasilia). Chinese red/old ivory (rb), 35-40 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 6', Cal.): Decorative form, good substance, novel color combination, but more vigor than volume. Acts like a climber. Rangy grower, no disease. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 3 yrs. 8', B.C.): Colourful blooms, medium size, not many petals, fair bloom production. Healthy upright tall plant.

CLIVIA, H.T. (Kordes '79). Vermilion (o-r), 60 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): First year - not too exciting so far but it may improve. Good substance, good foliage. B. Bidulph (1 pl. 1 yr. 30", Man.): Exhibition urn-shape bloom, excellent substance, not large but many petals. Vibrant orange color holds well - gorgeous eye-catcher in show or garden. Cut bud 1/4 open - will last 2 weeks in house. Slight spicy fragrance. Watch out for the many small thorns. No disease. E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 4 1/2', Cal.): Long classic buds, blooms open slowly to 4 1/2" wide, good substance, borne several and one to a stem. A classic show beauty. Upright growth habit, no disease so far. E. Hillier (2 pls. 1 yr. 4-5', Ont.): Good form and substance, nice long stems, production very good. Won 2nd prize this year over lots of competition. Very good grower, no disease. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3 1/2', Neb.): Good form and substance, sometimes exhibition with high centres, many Kordes roses in this color class - good but not outstanding. No disease, very good for hardiness.

COLOR MAGIC, H.T. (Wariner '78) (Unnamed cultivar x Spellbinder). Creamy ivory shading to deep rose (pb), 25-30 petals. B. Bidulph ((1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Man.): Large blooms, not very double, flattish form, good substance, slow to repeat and not too much bloom. Lasts well. Compact grower, some late blackspot. M. Cadsby (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Ont.): Exquisite form good substance, lovely shades of pink - runner up to best in show and best pink 1983. One of the best new roses - I love it. Upright growth habit, no disease, hardiness is good. E.N. Grant (1 standard, 3 yrs., B.C.): Good form and substance, can be exhibition size and quality but would like more bloom when repeating. Opens well, a wee bit "stubby" but great colour. No disease. M. Humenick (2 pls. 7 yrs. 6', Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, holds color and looks great when fully open. Great color contrast - I like it in a bouquet. No disease. R.F. Johnson (1 pl. 1 yr. 3 1/2', Que): Large bloom with loose petals, fair substance -

withholding judgement - hope for more bloom next year. Disease-free. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl. 5 yrs. 4', Ont.): Fair form and substance, very beautiful in later stages. Not a really strong rose in Canada, needs very good winter protection. No disease. J. Persad (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Man.): Ovoid bud, cupped form, very good substance, lovely color, nice fragrance, repeats slowly. Stems sometimes short like a floribunda. Would like more bloom. Tall bushy grower, blackspot.

CORSO, H.T. (Cocker '76) (Anne Cocker x Dr. A.J. Verhage). Coppery orange (ob), 35 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 5 yrs. 4', Cal.): Exhibition form with high pointed centres, good substance, bright orange color - puts on a show in garden and exhibits well. Excellent in English Box class and arrangements. Upright compact grower, no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Cal.): Flattish form, average substance, great color but fades, wavy petals, one to a stem, repeats slowly. Tall grower, mildews. G. Magee (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 48", Ont.): Nice bud, medium sized, imbricated bloom, good substance - a nice variety. Very upright grower, some blackspot, seems hardy.

CYNTHIA (CYBELLE), H.T. (Warriner '75) (Unnamed cultivar x Bob Hope). Cherry to crimson (mr), 35-48 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl, 6 yrs. 6', Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, opens slowly, good strong stems, some fragrance. Erect growth habit, medium green foliage.

DEREK NIMMO, H.T. (McGredy '81). Salmon (pb). M. Cadsby (1 pl. 1 yr. 26", Ont.): Full petalled, globular form, good substance, salmon with coral on inside and pink reverse. Sparse bloomer, slow to repeat. Upright growth habit, no disease.

DISCO, H.T. (Weeks '80). Coral red/lighter reverse (rb). M. Humenick (2 pls. 3 yrs. 4½', Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, holds form as it opens - can be a winner. Unusual color contrast. Erect growth habit, dark green foliage.

DOLCE VITA, H.T. (Delbard '74). Coral pink. V. Bakes (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Double bloom, high centered exhibition form, good substance, good repeater. Tall grower with strong stems, no disease, hardy with protection. A wonderful rose - grown in a windy, very sunny location, in drought conditions this year, it still flowered beautifully. E.W. Hillier (2 pls. 1 yr. 5', Ont.): Large exhibition rose, good substance, good production - should win its share in its class. Very good growth habit, no disease. M. Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. tall, Alt.): High centered form, good substance, lots of bloom, singles and sprays - like many other o-r roses - nothing special. Vigorous grower, some mildew. H.C. Wehrfritz (6 pls. 9 yrs. 6', B.C.): Exhibition form but alas it is affected by weather - should be grown under a parasol. Can be sensational - I'm biased for this one. Upright grower. R.G. Whitlock (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): Good form, light substance, too few petals, medium size. Repeats well. tall grower.

DORIS TYSTERMAN, H.T. (Wisbech Plant Co. '75) (Peer Gynt x unnamed seedling). Tangerine-orange/darker at edge (ob), 28 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls. 5 yrs. 4½', Cal.): Show quality form, good substance, medium size, beautiful color which never fades, floriferous. No disease problems on good spray program. Tall branching grower.

DOUBLE DELIGHT, H.T. (Swim & Ellis '77) (Granada x Garden Party). Creamy white/strawberry red edges (rb), 35-45 petals. B. Bidulph (1 pl. 2 yrs., Man.): Ovoid bud, high centred 4½" bloom, excellent substance, outstanding colour. Did little first year but this year 3 blooms won 'Best Rose 2nd day' - had been refrigerated 3 days, lasted 2 days at show and 3 more days at home. Also stays well on bush, photographers love it. No disease. M. Cadsby (3 pls. 3 yrs. 2', Ont.): Decorative form, every bloom different, very showy - a good garden rose. E.N. Grant (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3½', B.C.): Mostly poor form, many ragged centres, very good substance, eye catching colour, very fragrant, lasts well. Improved this year - will see if it earns a further reprieve. Some mildew. M. Humenick (1 pl. 8 yrs. 4', Cal.): Decorative form, super substance, interesting color contrast but it takes sunlight to bring out the red petal edges. Dense growth habit. R.F. Johnson (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Que): Urn shaped double bloom, somewhat loose form, good substance, red colour permeates the white in maturing bloom, very fragrant. Upright grower, disease free but cutter bee loved it. Hardy with protection. R.J. Kopecky (4 pls. 6-7

yrs. 4-5', Neb.): Fair form for exhibition, excellent substance, more than ample large blooms, one of the best in my garden and #1 on my HIT list for beginners. No disease ever, excellent for hardiness. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½', Que.): Decorative form, holds open form for several days, large bloom, excellent substance - a real delight and well named. Cut when in bud to use in floral work, also excellent for 'cycle' class in shows - a reliable rose. Spreading growth habit, no disease, winters well. J. Persad (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4', Man.): Long pointed buds, double medium size bloom, cupped form, good substance, nice colour, fragrant, repeats well. Tall growth habit. It could be bushier but nice long stems. Some blackspot, dark green foliage.

DR. DARLEY, H.T. (Harkness '81). Fuchsia pink. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 4', Cal.): Large well formed blooms, can be exhibition spring and fall, excellent substance, lovely garden colour - will really keep this one. Upright branching growth habit, large dark green matt foliage, disease-resistant.

DUTCH GOLD, H.T. (Wisbech Plant Co. '78) (Peer Gynt x Whisky Mac). Deep golden yellow (my), 32-34 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3', Cal.): Flattish form, O.K. substance, nice color, average repeat but not many blooms. Very tall growth habit, average for disease. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 8', B.C.): Striking colour, flower opens fast, moderate repeater. Healthy vigorous growth habit.

ELATION, H.T. (Warriner '73) (Buccaneer x seedling). Deep yellow (dy). G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl. 7 yrs. 2½', Alt.): Large double exhibition bloom, good substance, slightly fragrant, does not repeat. Very few basal breaks, large glossy dark foliage, no disease. Hardy with my method of protection. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ESMERALDA (KEEPSAKE), H.T. (Kordes '80) (Seedling x Red Planet). Cerise red/lighter reverse, 32 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 4½', Cal.): Beautiful blooms with exhibition form, excellent substance, luscious medium pink with lighter silver pink reverse, lasts for days on plant and when cut - perfect show rose and a real sleeper in the rose world. Upright grower, very disease resistant. H.C. Wehrfritz (6 pls. 2 yrs. 3', B.C.): Stingy bloomer but every bloom is perfect and very long lasting. Exhibition form, attractive color, healthy.

FASCINATION, H.T. (Warriner '80) (Unnamed seedling x Spellbinder). Pink/cream blend (pb), 50-60 petals. M. Humenick (3 pls. 3 yrs. 4', Cal.): Decorative form, good substance, interesting color contrast for garden display, open fast but seems to be good producer. Dense growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease.

FEMME, H.T. (Delbard '82) [(Gloire de Rome x Bayadere) x (Queen Elizabeth x Provence)]. Yellow ivory/tinted rose pink (yb). M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 32", Cal.): Decorative form, good substance, heat helps color contrast develop from yellow to a blend, quite fragrant, resembles Peace. Short growth habit, no disease.

FIRE MAGIC (FEVERZAUBER), H.T. (Kordes '74). Bright orange red (ob). Exhibition form, good substance, large bloom but few petals. Super color, average repeat but stems often too short. Average grower, mildews. J. Persad (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4-5', Man.): Ovoid bud, high centered exhibition form, very good substance, 45 petals, lovely colour - doesn't fade when open and it opens slowly and holds well. One of my favourites. Some short stems with blooms like a floribunda. Husky growth habit, dark shiny foliage, occasional blackspot.

FLAMING BEAUTY, H.T. (Winchel '78) (First Prize x Piccadilly). Yellow and red orange (rb), 35 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Cal.): Decorative form, occasionally exhibition but short stems - needs to get off the ground to get respectable. Good substance. Sprawly grower, no disease, medium green foliage.

FLAMINGO, H.T. (Kordes '78). Shell pink (lp), 28 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 4½-5', Cal.): Medium size blooms for exhibition and garden color, blooms borne many in a cluster like a Grandiflora - pinch

basal breaks to develop show blooms. Lovely color, nice for arrangements. Upright branching growth habit, disease-resistant. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Cal.): High centered form, great substance, many blooms, some clusters, repeats fast, outstanding color. Mildews. R.F. Johnson (1 pl. 1 yr. 33", Que.): Very pretty, somewhat small bloom, repeats well. Very glad to have it - delicate rose on sturdy canes. Mature bloom turns more pink with deeper blotches. Upright grower, disease free. R.H. Keith (2 pls. more pink with deeper blotches. Upright grower, disease free. R.H. Keith (2 pls. 1 yr. 2½-3', Ont.): Quite nice form, very good substance, light pink slightly deeper towards base - very attractive rose. Upright growth habit - should be hardy.

FLORENTINA, H.T.(Kordes '73) (Liebeszauber x Brandenburg). Velvety dark red (dr). J. Ghio (1 pl. 5 yrs. 5', Cal.): Exhibition form, heavy substance, 1 to a stem, nice color, but size too small for the long stems. Doesn't hold form long, average repeat. Very tall growth habit, lots of dark foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FOLKLORE, H.T.(Kordes '77) (Duftwolke x seedling). Coral orange/gold reverse (ob), 70 petals. M. Baillie (2 pls. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): Good exhibition form and substance, fabulous fall bloom, very prolific, holds colour well. Likes this warm summer-hope it stands up to rain. Vigorous grower, no disease. E. Caldwell (1 p. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, not large but beautiful shading and lasts very well - excellent for designs. One of the best in the garden - a real delight. Upright branching growth habit, no disease, wintered very well in most exposed area of rose bed. E. Cochran (2 pls. 6 yrs. 6 1/2', Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, medium size, long stems with one to a stem, sometimes more. Great for garden too - a fantastically beautiful rose. Tall grower but shorter when grown on own root. Disease resistant. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 5', Cal.): High centered form, good substance, quilled petals, repeats average but too few blooms for amount of growth. Leathery foliage, mildews. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 7', Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, lovely colour combination, holds very well, great in bouquets. Erect growth habit, no disease. R.F. Johnson (1 pl. 2 yrs., Que.): Somewhat small exhibition bloom, excellent substance, more clusters than singles this year, very fragrant. Orange not my favourite color in roses but I love this one. Grew to 8' tall last year, disease-free, hardy with protection. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls. 2-4 yrs. 7', Neb.): Exhibition form with high centers, excellent substance. Long stems, outgrows some climbers - a good all round rose. No disease so far, excellent for hardiness. Mrs. McCann (1 pl. 3 yrs. 7', Ont.): Exhibition form from bud to open bloom - lovely rose in show or garden - I love it. All characteristics excellent - would recommend it highly. Lusty vigorous grower, almost too tall, needs to be on its own or pruned back after June bloom. No disease, very good for hardiness. J. Persad (1 pl. 2 yrs. 6-8', Man.): Ovoid buds, terrific dark apricot edges fading to light in centre, very fragrant, holds well, very prolific - an excellent rose. Dark glossy foliage, some blackspot, winters well. R.G. Whitelock (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Medium size bloom with lots of petals, vivid color. Strong grower. C.D. Yeomans (1 p. 3 yrs. 7', B.C.): Medium size well-shaped blooms, repeats quite well, vigorous healthy upright bush, too tall. Recommended.

FORTUNA, H.T.(Kordes '77). Coral salmon. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3 1/2-4', Cal.): Long classic buds spiral open to exhibition bloom, good substance, opens slowly. Lovely show bloom in sunny weather but balls and rots in wet foggy weather. Strong upright grower, no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 2', Cal.): High centered form, lovely color, grows in clusters, short stems. Spreading growth habit, light green foliage, mildews.

FRAGRANT HOUR, H.T.(McGredy '73) (Arthur Bell x (Spartan x Grand Gala). Salmon (mp), 35 petals. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 5 yrs. 2', Que.): High centered bloom, exhibition form but loses it quickly, soft beautiful color, fragrant, good substance, low flower production but lovely blooms when you can get them. Not a vigorous grower - some winters it barely survives and new growth is slow. Quite clean. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FREUDE (DEKORAT), H.T. (Kordes '74) (Fragrant Cloud x Peer Gynt). Coral pink (dp). C.D. Yeomans (2 pls. 2-3 yrs. 54", B.C.): Well shaped bloom, comes late, moderate amount of bloom. Vigorous bush, stems often crooked. Blackspots.

FRIENDSHIP, H.T. (Lindquist '78) (Fragrant Cloud x Miss All-American Beauty). Deep coral-pink flushed salmon (dp), 25-30 petals. A. Guadagni (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): High centred exhibition form, good substance, strong stems, attractive color but not an exceptional rose. Hope for better bloom production and better repeat next year. Robust erect growth habit, disease-resistant. M. Humenick (1 pl. 5 yrs. 6', Cal. Large bloom, exhibition form, opens loosely, great substance, stiff rugged stems. Robust grower, medium green foliage, no disease. G.W. Shewchuk (2 pls. 4 yrs. 2 1/2', Alta.): Exhibition form, high centered, good substance, upright growth habit, disease-free. Hardy with my method of protection. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 24', B.C.): Little growth, few flowers-probably not worth the space.

FROHSINN (JOYFULNES), H.T. (Tantau '82) Apricot blend (ab), 25-30 petals. E. Cochran (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): Medium size bloom, lovely buds and half open bloom, fair substance-then it goes downhill. Few blooms throughout season. Upright growth habit, mildews. H.C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', B.C.): Exhibition form very good substance. Plant is still small but flowers were outstanding. Most promising variety of more than 60 new ones I grew this year.

GALLIVARDA, H.T. (Kordes '77) (Konigin der Rosen x Wiener Charme). Orange & yellow (ob), 34 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): High centered form, fair substance, nice shape but not many petals and opens quickly - hasn't done particularly well for me this year. Upright grower, some mildew. R. Bryant (1 p. 2 yrs. 4-5', Ont.): Large high centered form, good substance, colour out of this world. Best exhibited in cooler weather as it blows fast in heat. Tall grower, no disease, hardness is good. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 4', Cal.): High centered form, good substance, very fine color in cool weather, blooms 1 to a stem, repeats very fast. Very tall growth habit, some mildew. R.F. Johnson (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Que.): Somewhat small, good form at bud stage but opens quickly, fair substance. Upright grower, disease-free, hardy with protection. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Neb.): Fair form, fair substance, can be very good from 1/4 to 1/2 open - color is its redeeming virtue. No disease, very good for hardness. C.J. Patterson (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): Fair form but would not exhibit it. Bloom lasts but a little loose, not an abundant bloomer, colour not spectacular - a little disappointing. Has wintered well.

GEMMEL, H.T. (McGredy '78). Medium yellow (my). M. Humenick (1 pl. 44 yrs. 2', Ont.): Decorative form, good substance, cluster bloom, blows fast. A landscaper's rose. Spreading growth habit, no disease. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2 1/2', Que.): Terrible lop-sided blooms, rarely open fully although buds look normal, fairly good substance, blooms one to a stem. Too few blooms and slow to repeat. Low grower with few basal breaks, healthy so malformed blooms are not insect damage. Wintered well.

GEORGIA, H.T. (Weeks '80). No reports.

GILBERT BECAUD, H.T. (Meilland '80). Cooper orange, 50 petals. J. Persad (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Man.): Ovoid bud, small double bloom, fair substance, opens quickly and poor repeat. Not as dark as I expected, tends to fade as it opens. Has tall shoots, dark green foliage, blackspots.

GITTE, H.T. (Kordes '78). (Fragrant Cloud x Peer Gynt x (Dr. A. J. Verhage x Colour Wonder x Zorina). Apricot yellow (ab), 33 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 3 1/2-4', Cal.): Tapered buds, blooms have rounded petals that flare out, decorative form, good substance, Clear orange color with salmon veining - I really like the color and can live with the form. Upright grower, no disease so far. E.W. Hillier (2 pls. 1 yr. 3-4', Ont.): Good form and substance, lots of singles, very exciting rose to grow - should be Best in Show soon. Good growth habit, no disease. R. H. Keith (1 p. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): A nice flower with good colour, form and substance. Some nice growth and bloom for first year. Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ky.): Perfect form - so good it goes to top of the apricot blend class. Blooms may be a bit small, good substance. Bushy growth habit. J. Persad (1 pl. 1 yr. 2 1/2-3', Man.): Small double bloom, cupped urn-shaped form, holds fairly well, repeats slowly but large amount of bloom. Bud is apricot based but opens yellow. Hope its performance improves in second year. Strong, spreading growth habit, prone to blackspot.

GOLD 'N HONEY, H.T. (Leon '76) (Helen Traubel x (unnamed seedling x Ulster Monarch)). Cornsilk-yellow and peach/edged rose (yb), 26-30 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 2 1/2', Cal.): Decorative form but can be good HT form, good substance, clusters of bloom as good as a floribunda. Sprawly growth habit, no disease, medium green foliage.

GOLDSMITH (HELMUT SCHMIDT), H.T. (Kordes '80) Medium yellow (my), 35 petals. Wm. A. Archibald (1 pl. 2 yrs. 36", Sask.): High centered form, excellent substance, fairly large double bloom, continuous bloomer - in my opinion this is the best yellow for some time. Upright grower, nice foliage, disease-resistant, hardy. E. Cochran (3 pls. 4 yrs. 4 1/2', Cal.): Large bloom, exhibition form, usually 3-6 to a stem but some singles with show blooms, good substance. Pinching new basal breaks at 12" helps to produce stems with only 1-3 per stem. Upright branching growth habit, very disease resistant. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): High centered form, super substance, great color, often produces clusters, repeats well, bull-noses as it ages. Tall grower. R. F. Johnson (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Que. 5" full petalled bloom, exhibition in early stage, good substance, prolific bloomer in clusters and singles. Upright growth habit, large medium green foliage, disease-free. R. H. Keith (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Nice form in bud and when half-open, good substance, good colour which holds quite well. An attractive rose, good bloom production for 1st year, opens rather quickly. Upright grower. J. Persad (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Man.): High centered exhibition form, very good substance, holds well, very prolific. Ovoid buds open slowly to lovely yellow colour. Bushy spreading growth habit, prone to blackspot, winters well.

GRANDE MASTERPIECE, H.T. (Jackson & Perkins '81). Medium red, 38-45 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 4 1/2-5 1/2', Cal.): Large full buds slowly to exhibition form, heavy textured petals, mostly one to a stem, repeated well for first year. Lovely dark-red color holds very well. Tall upright growth habit, no disease so far. M. Humenick (2 pls, 1 yr. 4 1/2', Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, holds form, long, long, stems, some fragrance, J&P's 1984 Rose of the Year. Erect grower, no disease.

GRAND MOGUL, H.T. (Delbard) (Sultane x Chic Parisien). Ivory (w). R.G. Whitelock (1 pl. 1 yr. 7', Ont.): Large loose blooms that lack substance, too few petals. Extremely strong growth habit-grows far too tall-should be kept to back of rose bed and staked. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GREAT CENTURY, H.T. (Delbard '80). White/rose. M. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Good substance, form and foliage, one of the best roses in my garden. Superb blooms, though delicate looking they were long lasting, fragrant. Upright habit, hardy. Ethel Freeman (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Lovely colour, H.T. form, not too many blooms-will reserve judgement. H.C. Wehrfritz (8 pl. 3 yrs. 5', B.C.): Open cupped form, excellent substance, color and fragrance are outstanding-a must for every garden. For a light pink it holds its color exceptionally well in sun and rain. Large bloom. Upright growth habit, healthy. R.G. Whitlock, Ont.): Bloom has good form-can be exhibited. Plenty of petals. Strong grower that repeats well.

HALLELUJAH, H.T. (Delbard). Red/silver reverse (rb) M. Baillie (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Long well shaped buds on long stems, good substance. Sparse bloomer but think it has possibilities. Upright grower, some blackspot. J. McKenzie (3 pls. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): Medium size bloom, mostly flat form, good substance, very long stems, about 10 blooms per flush-adds colour to my rose bed. I rate it a 7. Strong upright grower, resistant to disease with good spray program. H.C. Wehrfritz (6 pls. 2 yrs. 5', B.C.): Exhibition form, if disbudded, excellent substance, superb color-the best bicolor HT available-the proper name for such a rose. Upright bushy growth habit, very healthy, medium green foliage.

HARMONIE, H.T. (Kordes '81) (Fragrant Cloud x Uwe Seeler). Salmon pink, 20 petals. Wm. A. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 40", Sask.): Mid size double bloom, somewhat loose cupped form, fair to good substance, lots of bloom but not a favorite of mine-others like it! Bushy upright growth habit, lots of foliage, somewhat disease resistant. M. Baillie (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Loose form, good substance, fragrant-a pleasing garden rose, may improve in another year. Upright grower, blackspots. M.A. Cadsby (30", Ont.): H.T. type, could be exhibition. Very similar to Montezuma but not one bit better. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4 1/2', Cal.): Large exhibition form bloom, very good substance, 3 to a stem and single blooms. Opens very slowly and holds well-great rose so far. Strong upright grower, no disease

problems. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Flat form, few petals, blows fast, excellent color. Tall grower. Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ky.): Good form and substance, nice size. Not quite as fabulous as Color Magic in color changes but still a superior rose. Bushy growth habit. (Note: This rose has been classified as H.T. and Gr. at different times-will clarify next year).

HONOR, H.T. (Warriner '80) (Unnamed seedling x unnamed seedling). White (w) 18-25 petals. R. Bryant (1 pl. 3 yrs. 30'', Ont.): Excellent form, good substance, perfect white color-when good it will take best in show. Slow to repeat. Medium height, needs more leaves, mildews, protection needed. M.A. Cadsby (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Ont.): Best white H.T. Upright growth habit, large leaves, no disease, hardiness is good. E. Cochran (3 pls. 5 yrs. 6 1/2', Cal.): Large oval buds, high pointed exhibition form, super substance, borne several to a stem and singles-needs regular disbudding for exhibition. A real beauty. Tall vigorous grower, no disease. E.N. Grant (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3 1/2', B.C.): Perfect H.T. exhibition form, very good substance, deep waxy petals, good number of bloom and late season repeat. Compact grower, no disease. Perfect rose for cut blooms and show. M. Humenick (1 pl. 5 yrs. 5', Cal.): Very formal exhibition form, great substance, slow to open, does well on show table. Tint of pink to petal edges in cool weather. No disease. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5', Ont.): Fair form and substance, low on bloom production-I prefer Pascali for show purposes. No disease. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Neb.): Exhibition form, high centered, very good substance-excellent white. Very good first year growth, no disease so far. K. Mychaluk (2 pls. 2 yrs. med., Alta.): Gorgeous pure white exhibition blooms, perfect petals with excellent substance-probably one of the best whites along with Pristine and Pascali. Vigorous grower, some mildew, O.K. for hardiness. H. Pickett (1 pl. 1 yr. med., Man.): 4-5" blooms, exhibition type, good substance-looks like a beautiful rose. Disease resistant-will protect it well this winter. G. W. Shewchuk (2 pls. 3 yrs. 2 1/2', Alta.): 5'', double exhibition bloom, good substance, repeats well, slightly fragrant, form can be loose at times. No disease, hardy with my method of protection. H.C. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 3 yrs. 5', B.C.): Very good white H.T., exceptionally productive, first blooms have very good form, then only average. Upright growth habit. C.D. Yeomans (3 pls. 2 yrs. 6', B.C.): Exhibition type but needs an early show in B.C. Brittle, long stems snapped off at crown in moderate wind, needs staking. Blackspots.

HOT PEWTER, H.T. (Harkness '78) (Alec's Red x Red Dandy). Clear light scarlet, 35 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 3 1/2-4', Cal.): Beautifully formed blooms-exhibition at times. Good substance, excellent garden color but best in sunny weather-becomes drab in fog. Upright branching growth habit, mites love it, mildews. R. H. Keith (1 pl. 1 yr. 2-2 1/2', Ont.): Quite good form, very good substance, brilliant colour, blooms last well. Upright grower, good foliage.

HOUSTON, H.T. (Weeks '81). No reports.

INNOXA FEMILLE, H.T. (Harkness '81) (Red Planet x Eroica). Burgundy red. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 3 1/2', Cal.): Large blooms, many petals, decorative, flat form, good substance. Non fading color, floriferous in fall, sweet fragrance. Upright and spreading growth habit, great dark green matt foliage, no disease.

ISABEL CHAMPION, H.T. (Delbard '78). Red. R. Bryant (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Excellent form, good substance, large full bloom, very striking eye catching color. Not as good a rose here as in Victoria, B.C., but will take best in show. Spreading growth habit, no disease. E. Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Ont.): Good bud, exhibition form, good substance, velvety red colour, lasts well. I really like this rose-good for design work. No disease, hardiness O.K. A. Guadagni (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Beautiful rose-excellent form and substance, lasts well, velvety rich red colour, a prize winner if your timing is good as there are not enough blooms. Well shaped bush but not vigorous grower, blackspots, needs extra protection. C.J. Patterson (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3-4', Ont.): Large rose, splendid form when open, pure colour, but not abundant. Rich glowing red colour. Took trophy for best red at Hamilton-Burlington Rose Society Show in 1982. Seems to be winter hardy.

IVORY TOWER, H.T. (Kordes '77) (Colour Wonder x King's Ransom). Ivory white (w), 30-40 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 4', Cal.): Excellent exhibition form, opens slowly, great substance, mostly one per stem but rather stingy bloomer. More beige or cream than white. Erect grower, no disease.

R.H. Keith (1 pl. 1yr. 3-5', Ont.): Good form but petals lack substance - hope blooms are better next year. Upright, strong vigorous growth habit, good foliage. R.J. Kopecky (1 pl. 4 yrs. 4', Neb.): High centered exhibition form, excellent substance, about the same color as Pristine and not as large but lasts longer on bush and when cut. No disease so far, hardiness excellent. G. Magee (2 pls. 2 yrs. 60", Ont.): Medium size, fine form at its best about some confused centers, good substance, better in summer and September. Not a free bloomer. Disease free, seems hardy. R.G Whitlock (1 pl. 1 yr. 6', Ont.): Ivory with pink shading, good high centers with reflexing petals, but outer and guard petals damage easily. Tall, like its name. Repeats well.

JADIS, H.T. (Warriner '74) (Chrysler Imperial x Virgo). Medium pink (mp), 40 petals. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Que.): Lovely long buds, exhibition form, high centers open slowly - a beautiful rose. Hot dry summer held it back for me, didn't come to its full potential but a reliable pink - will be much prized for cutting. Bushy upright growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease. J. Persad (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5', Man.): Ovoid buds, double bloom, high centered form, fair substance, fragrant, repeats well but opens very quickly and doesn't hold well - not for exhibition. Blooms have long necks. Tall grower, blackspots, hardiness is good.

JENNIFER HART, H.T. (Swim & Christensen '82) (Pink Parfait x Yuletide). Blood red, 40-50 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 28", Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, can be stunning, some fragrance but extremely shy to bloom. Spreading growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease.

JOLLY (LUSTIGE), H.T. (Kordes '73) (Peace x Bradenburg). Red/buff bicolor (rb). J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 4', Cal.): High centered form. O.K. substance., lovely coloring, blooms singly on long stems, repeats well. Doesn't hold form long but great as a full blown rose. Tall grower, bronzy foliage, some mildew. M.D. Kirkland (2 pls. 8 yrs. 5', Ont.): Excellent bloom, medium size, good form and substance, attractive color combination. Nearly always a winner at show time for blend, prolific. No disease, hardiness is good. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. tall, Alta.): Lots of bloom - reminds you of Chicago Peace but has long weak stems. Opens quickly, O.K. substance. Vigorous. (Last year for reporting this rose).

JULIA'S ROSE, H.T. (Wisbech '76) (Blue Moon x Dr. A.J. Verhage). Copper parchment, 22 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 3 1/2-4 1/2', Cal.): Nice buds, show quality at 2/3 open, then lose form quickly. Good substance, beautiful color, floriferous, borne several to a cluster and singles. Must be disbudded for exhibition. Vigorous grower, needs lots of room, no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2 1/2', Cal.): High grower, needs lots of room, no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2 1/2', Cal.): High centered form, good substance, nice color, repeats O.K., can occasionally produce a good show bloom. Short stems well clothed with leaves - great for box classes. Spreading growth habit, no disease. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1 1/2', Que.): A novelty best used for flower arrangements, lovely small H.T. bud, deeper apricot/copper, opens fairly flat, very unusual color with slight fading as it matures, still attractive. Average substance. Not fair to judge 1 plant over a hot dry summer. Upright grower, some mildew, average for hardiness.

LADY ROSE, H.T. (Kordes '79). Deep vermilion (o-r), 42 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 5 1/2', Cal.): High centered exhibition bloom, medium size, excellent heavy substance, borne singly and several to a stem, opens slowly and lasts well, good repeat. Exquisite color, excellent for showing or garden use. Vigorous grower, many basal breaks, dark leathery foliage, disease-resistant. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Cal.): High centered form, super substance, average size, free blooming and repeats faster than most - a great rose. Compact growth habit, no disease. H.C. Wehrfritz (10 pls. 4 yrs. 4', B.C.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, color consistent under all conditions, very productive, good as cut flower - sensational rose - should be in every garden, like Peace. Bushy growth habit, bronzy foliage, very healthy. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 36", B.C.): Beautiful dark foliage, healthy, well formed dark orange flowers. Not much growth so far but may be a great rose.

LAKELAND, H.T. (Fryers '76) (Fragrant Cloud x Queen Elizabeth). Soft shell pink (1p), 36 petals. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Neb.): Blooms are mostly balled. Went downhill after first year - don't waste time and money on this one. Not hardy.

LAS VEGAS, H.T. (Kordes '81). Orange red/chrome yellow reverse (ob), 25-30 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4 1/2', Cal.): Decorative loose form, very good substance, weak necks at times, quite floriferous, several blooms to a stem and singles..Dazzling color, puts on a show in garden. Hope extra superphosphate and potash will correct weak necks. Upright spreading growth habit, glossy medium green foliage, disease-resistant. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Can be exhibition at times, O.K. substance, long stems, repeats well, very few petals but unusual color contrast - beautiful, but doesn't hold form for long. Tallish grower, mildews, Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4 1/2', Ky.): Good form but fleeting, fair substance, too few petals, wonderful color, best for parks and garden color, not exhibition. Bushy grower. R.G. Whitlock (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4-5', Ont.): Perfect bloom at 1/2 to 3/4 stage then color changes from orange sherbet with yellow reverse to coral pink.

L'OREAL TROPHY, H.T. (Harkness '81). Orange salmon. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 4 1/2-5', Cal.): Not a good for exhibition but great for flower arrangers and garden, great substance, many blooms produced on stiff stems, clear translucent orange salmon color is stable in all weathers. Tall upright grower, no disease so far.

LOLITA, H.T. (Kordes '73). Bronze (dy), 28 petals. G. W. Shewchuk (2 pls. 8 yrs. 4', Alta.): Exhibition form, 5" double bloom, good substance, fragrant, repeats well. Vigorous neat bush, no disease, hardy with my method of protection. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

LOVERS' MEETING, H.T. (Gandy '80) (Seedling x Egyptian Treasure). Orange/vermilion (o-r), 35 petals. E. Cochran (2 pl. 1 yr. 3 1/2', Cal.): Full high centered blooms, classic form, very good substance, outstanding color, no fading but some spotting from fog. Excellent for cutting and an arranger's dream. Upright growth habit, bronze-green foliage, No disease so far.

MADRAS, H.T. (Warriner '80). Red blend (rb) M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 4', Cal.): Great color combination, exhibition form, great substance, always in bloom, a showy rose in competition. Erect growth habit, no disease.

MAESTRO, H.T. (McGredy '81) (Marlena x Evelyn Fison x Orange Sweetheart x Fruhlingsmorgen) x (Little Darling x Goldilocks x Hamburger Phoenix x Danse de Feu x John Church X Elizabeth of Glamis). Red blend (rb), 28 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 5 1/2', Cal.): Decorative and garden form, good substance, beautiful buds but they open rather fast then last well on plant. Unusual color - pale dusty-pink with brown-burgundy speckles - will be in demand. Upright grower, leathery dark green foliage, very disease resistant.

MANOU MEILLAND, H.T. (Meilland '79) (Meigriso x Baronne Edmond de Rothschild) x (Ma Fille x Love Song). Mauve pink (m), 50 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Cal.): Flattish form, smallish bloom, good substance, many clusters, repeats well. A very fine rose - different color and completely disease free - I love it. J. Persad (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Man.): Ovoid shaped buds, high centered blooms, very good substance, terrific color, nice long stems, fragrant, repeats very well and lots of bloom - I really like this rose. Exhibition material. Bushy but tall grower, occasional blackspot. H.C. Wehrfritz (7 pls. 4 yrs. 3'B.C.): Open cup shaped bloom, good substance, color consistent, repeats quickly. Not for exhibition but should be in every garden. Bushy grower, very healthy.

MARION HARKNESS, H.T. (Harkness '79) (Manx Queen x Prima Ballerina) x (Chanelle x Piccadilly) x Piccadilly) Canary yellow/orange-red edge (my), 24 petals. R.F. Johnson (1 pl. 1 yr. 33'', Que.): 4" bloom, decorative form, fair substance, bright color does not fade, opens fast, repeats well. Different but does not appeal to me. Upright growth habit, disease-free small medium green foliage.

MARMALADE, H.T. (Swim & Ellis '77) (Arlene Francis x Bewitched). Bright orange/deep yellow reverse (ob), 30 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Cal.): Decorative form, good substance, good color, some fragrance, but opens too fast and rather unproductive. Erect growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease.

MARYKE KOOPMAN, H.T.(Fryers '78). Satin pink. T. James (1 pl. 1 yr. 140 cm, B.C.): Good form with high centers, attractive bloom of interesting color, good substance, seems to repeat well. I am enthusiastic about this rose - seems very vigorous and healthy variety bearing a lot of blooms of beautiful, subtle shades of pink. Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ky.): Always good form, superior substance, a must for arrangers. Wave of admiration is building for this charmer - can be show winner. Bushy grower. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 7', B.C.): Good grower, healthy spreading plant, never needs staking, plenty of bloom, large petals and few of them but holds form quite well. Not my favourite pink color.

MASCOTTE, H.T.(Meilland '78). Yellow with red edges. 30-40 petals. J. Persad (1 pl. 1 yr. 3-4', Man.): Ovoid bud opens slowly, high centered cupped form bloom, good for exhibition, opens fairly quickly but holds well, good substance. Red edge fades to dark pink as it opens, but still a lovely color. Irregular growth habit - some short, some long stems, medium green foliage, disease-free.

MISTY, H.T.(Armstrong '76) (Mount Shasta x Matterhorn). Creamy white (w), 60 petals. G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Alta.): Exhibition form, good substance, very stingy with bloom - discarded it. Low, weak growth habit, no disease.

MITSOUKO, H.T.(Delbart '83) (Michelle Meilland x Chic Parisien) x (Madame A. Meilland). Sulphur yellow/carnation red edge. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 25", Cal.): Large ovoid bud and flower, decorative form, good substance, fragrant, resembles Peace. Shrubby growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease.

MME. GEORGES DELBARD, H.T.(Delbard '82). No reports.

MON CHERI, H.T. (Christensen '82). AARS. Pink/red blend (rb), 35 petals. C Decker (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Alaska): High centered H.T. form, few splits, good substance - one of the better AARS choices of recent years. Upright growth habit, foliage was terrible from pest damage, no disease. E. Freeman (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3 1/2', Ont.): High centered bloom, many confused centers especially in the heat, excellent substance, very floriferous, blooms last and last. Colour is outstanding - one of the best new garden roses. Vigorous bushy grower. M. Humenick (3 pls. 5 yrs. 3', Cal.): Decorative form, great substance, showy bloom, very productive and long lasting when fully open. Gets dark red as it ages, some fragrance. Spreading growth habit, dark green foliage. T. James (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 74 cm, B.C.): High centered bloom, 10-12 cm, good substance, beautiful unusual colour. Rather sparse bloomer and slow to repeat - but it is a lovely rose and I intend to persevere with it. Some blackspot. R.J. Kopecy (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Neb.): Darker version of Double Delight with better centers, very good form and substance. Somewhat irregular growth habit, seems to need plenty of fertilizer. Sturdiness of bush depends on supplier. No disease noted. K. Mychaluk (2 pls. 1-2 yrs., Alta.): This rose is an unknown to me - failure for two years in a row. H.C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 2 yrs. 4', B.C.): Ovoid form, very good substance, vivid and attractive color - will increase - a very promising variety. Bushy growth habit, healthy.

NEVILLE GIBSON, H.T.(Harkness '82). No reports.

NIGHTIME, H.T.(Weeks '75) (Forty Niner x Oklahoma). Dark blackish red (dr) 36-42 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3 1/2', Cal.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, maintains its high centre show form for a long time, quite fragrant. Erect growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease.

NORTHERN GOLD, H.T.(Delbard - not registered under this name). Yellow. H.C. Wehrfritz (6 pls. 3 yrs. 6', B.C.): Open cup shaped form, good substance, color consistent, productive - my best all-round yellow HT for the garden. Upright bushy growth habit, medium green foliage, healthy.

OCTOBER, H.T.(Weeks '81). No reports.

OLYMPIAD, H.T.(McGredy '82) (Red Planet x Pharroh). AARS 84. Bright red. E. Cochran (3 pls. 3 yrs. 4-5 1/2', Cal.): Beautiful buds, exhibition form, borne 1 to a stem and clusters of 3, brilliant red color outstanding in garden, completely weather proof, heavy substance, floriferous, lightly fragrant.

Upright branching growth habit, leather foliage, fully disease resistant. M. Humenick (4 pls. 1 yr. 36'', Cal.): Exhibition bloom opens with great form, excellent substance, long stems, blooms singly, holds well, but slow to repeat. Erect growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease.

OPE POETSCHKE, H.T. (Dickson '76). Medium red. (mr), 28 petals. E.W. Hillier (2 pls. 1 yr. 5', Ont.): Good form and substance, long pointed buds, bright colour, fragrant - one of Dickson's best - hope to win with this rose next year. Photographs well. Very good growth habit, no disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 4', Cal.): Large blossom, decorative form with many split centers, great substance, good production. Large sprawly plant, dark green foliage, no disease.

ORANGE MAJESTY, H.T. (McConnell, Canada '79). Bright orange. M.D. Kirkland (2 pls. 6 yrs. up to 7', Ont.): Very large bloom, similar color to Tropicana but larger, perfect form, excellent substance - a sure winner at show table if timing is right. Very prolific. No disease, hardiness is good.

OSIRIO, H.T. (Kordes '78) (Snowfire x unnamed seedling). Red/white bicolor (Rb), 50 petals. E. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 24', Ont.): Very full bloom, flat when full open, exceptionally long lasting. Purchased this spring - hasn't grown or bloomed well in very dry hot weather - will see another year. Upright grower, no disease.

OVATION, H.T. (Weeks '77) (First Prize x unnamed seedling). Orange-vermilion (o-r), 25 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 5 yrs. 3 1/2', Cal.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, interesting color, holds form a long time - does well at a Rose Show. Erect growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease.

PARADISE, H.T. (Weeks '78) (Swarthmore x unnamed variety). Silvery lavender washed pink/ruby red edges (m), 26-30 petals. R. Bryant (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4' Ont.): High centered cupped form, good substance, a must for every garden - order one today. Will take Best in Show. Tall growth habit, excellent foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. M.A. Cadsby (3 pls. 2 yrs. 30'', Ont.): Exhibition type, good substance, unusual very attractive color - a winner. Vigorous grower, no disease. M. Humenick (3 pls. 5 yrs. 4', Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, holds high pointed center and opens slowly, nice fragrance. Would be good to have a mauve blend color class. Erect grower, no disease. R. F. Johnson (1 pl. 3 yrs., Que.): Not up to par for this variety but could be exhibition, very good substance. Barely survived the winter - rain, freezing rain, little or no snow cover. Disease free. R. J. Kopecky (5 pls. 2 - 4 yrs. 4-5', Neb.): Excellent form and substance, excellent for exhibition, cut flower or arrangement. Ample bloom all season with minimal attention - another good rose for the beginner. Upright grower, no disease, hardiness is excellent. G.J. Patterson (2 pl. 2 yrs. 40'', Ont.): Fine form, good substance, lasts well, nearly always in flower and repeats well. Photogenic - have a slide "Beauty in Paradise", monarch butterfly on Paradise. Prize winner. Seems to be winter hardy. G. W. Shewchuk (2 pls. 4 yrs. 2 1/2', Alta.): 3 1/2-4 1/2'' bloom, double, high centered exhibition form, good substance, lasts well on bush without fading, fragrant. Very few basal breaks, no disease, hardy with my method of protection. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 6', B.C.): Flowers well formed and showy, good bloom production, spreading vigorous growth habit, healthy. A satisfying rose.

PASADENA, H.T. (Kordes '81) (Merko x (Sweet Promise x (Maeir x Zorina)). Orange red (o-r), 40-45 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4 1/2-5 1/2', Cal.): Large bloom, exhibition form, good substance, 1 and 3 blooms on stiff stems in spring and summer, in clusters in fall. Pinching basal canes at 12'' helps to correct this. Tall upright grower, disease resistant, leathery dark green foliage.

PEGGY LEE, H.T. (Feigel '82). Light pink, 30 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 4 1/2-5', Cal.): Pointed urn-shaped buds, loose decorative open bloom, fair substance, nice color, O.K. for garden color. Borne one to a stem, fragrant. Tall upright growth habit, no disease so far. Wm McMahon (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ky.): Good form, large bloom, fair substance, a bit shy on blooming but promising. Has been seen in Royual Court. Bushy growth habit.

PEGGY NETHERTHORPE, H.T. (Delbard '74) [Voeux de Bonheur x Chic Parisien) x (Michele Meiland x Mme. S. Perraud)] Medium pink (mp), 35 petals. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Man.): Large

very double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, gorgeous pink slight fragrance, repeats well. Very popular rose in Manitoba - we all love it (and one parent Michelle Meilland is a favourite of mine). Upright strong vigorous growth habit, light green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good.

POESIE, H.T. (Jackson & Perkins '79). Light pink (lp), 38 petals. M.A. Cadsby (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30", Ont.): Multiple blooms. Upright growth habit. Unimpressed. R.F. Johnson (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Que.): 5" bloom, exhibition form but somewhat loose. Not prolific in first year - looking forward to more next year. Upright grower, fully clothed in very attractive shiny light green foliage, disease-free.

PRECIOUS PLATINUM, H.T. (Dickson '74) (Red Planet x Franklin Engelmann). Crimson (mr), 35 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3½', Cal.): Urn shaped bud, great substance, long stems, great color but petal edges burn sometimes, average repeat. Tall grower, leathery foliage, some mildew. J. Persad (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Man.): Cupped buds, open slowly, good substance, holds well, long stems, good for exhibition, lovely smell - a nice red rose. Repeats well. Lowish spreading growth habit, occasional blackspot. H.C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 8 yrs. 5', B.C.): Average form, very good substance, color consistent - one of the best red garden HTs. Bushy growth habit, healthy.

PRESENCE, H.T. (Delbard '83) [Docteur A. Schweitzer x (Michele Meilland x Bayadere)]. Clear cyclamen pink/satin reverse. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 18", Cal.): Decorative form, good substance, opens slowly, novel pink color, fruity fragrance. Shrubby grower, medium green foliage, no disease.

PRESIDENT LEOPOLD SENGHOR, H.T. (Meilland '79) [(MEIe1ee x Samourai) x (MEIperator x Imperator) x MEIfiga x Pharaoh] x Meifiga x Pharaoh]. Current red, 24 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Cal.): Flattish form O.K. substance, not enough petals and hasn't proven vigorous here. Average repeat. Short growth habit, dark green foliage, some mildew.

PRISTINE, H.T. (Warriner '78) (White Masterpiece x First Prize). White/shaded light pink (w), 25-30 petals. Wm. A. Archibald (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30", Sask.): High centered form, medium size double bloom, excellent substance, repeat bloom habit. Somewhat weak plant but a very lovely white rose. Spreading growth, somewhat scarce foliage, disease resistant, fairly hardy. E.N. Grant (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5', B.C.): Huge bloom, lovely in bud stage but gorgeous when at show stage, always very good form, excellent substance, needs more petals and better repeat bloom. No fragrance but neither has Queen Elizabeth. Strong upright growth habit, no disease. M. Humenick (2 pls. 5 yrs. 4', Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, best in cool weather, holds high center but blows too quickly in heat. Luminous glow to petals - tinge of pink at times. Erect grower, no disease. R.F. Johnson (1 pl. 3 yrs. 40", Que.): Exhibition form, very good substance, plentiful blooms but they tend to open quickly - still a favorite. Upright grower, disease-free, hardy with protection. R.J. Kopecky (3 pls. 1-3 yrs. 4', Neb.): Outstanding form, good substance, excellent exhibition bloom but needs careful timing - mine all seem to blow. Short stems its only minus. Upright grower, no disease, very good for hardiness. K. Mychaluk 3 pls. 1-2 yrs. tall, Alta.): Beautiful white exhibition bloom, excellent substance, keep coming all season. Have seen it take Queen of Show often. Vigorous growth habit, some mildew, hardiness is good. C.J. Patterson (1 pl. 2 yrs. 40", Ont.): Beautiful long pointed bud, fair substance, full bloom rather loose. Mine is near Royal Highness which was better substance and superior form. A bit disappointed after reading so many excellent reports - it may improve. Upright growth habit. H.C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 5 yrs. 6', B.C.): Huge blooms, very good substance, good repeater but not long lasting. Not for exhibition but impressive garden rose. Huge vigorous plants, excellent for disease resistance. C.D. Yeomans (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 48", B.C.): Beautiful bloom on a vigorous plant, flowers hold well considering it has few petals. Blackspots.

PURPLE BEAUTY, H.T. (Gandy '79) (Eminance x Tyrius). Lavender (m), 30 petals. Wm. A. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 42", Sask.): Medium size bloom, high centered form, good substance, nice colour, abundant bloom all season, fragrant. Upright growth habit, abundant foliage, nice texture, disease-resistant.

SANDRA. H.T. (Kordes '81) (Merko x Unnamed Seedling). Light pink (lp), 30-35 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 5', Cal.): Smaller than most HTs, high centered bloom, long buds are pale orange with salmon, open blooms are lighter. Mostly 1 to a stem, never out of bloom, very sweet fragrance, very good substance - promising. Tall upright growth habit, long slender stems clothed with bright green glossy foliage disease-resistant.

SAVANNAH, H.T. (Weeks '81). No reports.

SCHWEIZER GOLD, H.T. (Kordes '75) (Peer Gynt x Kings Ransom). Medium gold (my), 35 petals. E. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", Ont.): Very few blooms but they were quite nice - clear medium yellow, good form. Will take another year of assessment. Tall growth habit, medium green shiny foliage, no disease. G. Whitlock (1 pl. 3 yrs. 6' Ont.): Blooms only average size but good form, fair substance. Color not fast - outer petals fade to a very light yellow. Stems are weak for the heavy blooms.

SENTIMENTAL, H.T. (Poulsen '81). Deep pink. M. Baillie (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): Big double flower some fragrance, good substance. Was introduced in U.S.A. as Eva Gabor. Vigorous growth habit, leathery foliage, some blackspot. Very good performance in Fall. H.C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 6', B.C.): Cupped form, strong color, long lasting, excellent substance - vigorous cultivar worth growing. Healthy.

SILVER JUBILEE, H.T. (Cocker '78) [(Highlight x Colour Wonder) x (Parkdirektor Riggers x Piccadilly) x Mischief] Coral Pink (pb), 30-35 petals. E.N. Grant (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', B.C.): Short thorny stems carry lovely well shaped blooms of A1 form, very good substance. Needs lots of room - will move mine as this can be a gem of a rose. Low growth habit, shiny foliage, no disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 5 yrs. 2½', Cal.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, lovely color, opens slowly. Short peduncles, very short stems, but a great rose - great in English Box Class. Short growth habit, no disease. C.D. Yeomans (3 pls. 3-4 yrs. 42", B.C.): Great foliage, beautiful blooms, good producer. Flowers come on short stems after the first flush.

SIR HARRY PILKINGTON (MELINA), H.T. (Tantau '73). Bright red (mr), 40-45 petals. J. Persad (1 pl. 5 yrs. 6', Man.): Ovoid, urn shaped buds, cupped bloom, good substance, edges of buds look 'wet' when just opening. Opens fairly quickly but holds well. Good repeater with lots of bloom. Bushy tall grower, long stems, wintered well.

H.C. WEHRFRITZ (4 pls. 9 yrs. 4', B.C.): Large blooms, exhibition form, color consistent. Needs an extra year to get rooted properly for the growth of the huge exhibition blooms. Worth growing. Bushy habit, healthy. C.D. Yeomans (2 pls. 4 yrs. 30", B.C.): Gorgeous blooms on a weak plant. Will try even heavier feeding next year but one of the plants is feeble in the extreme. Healthy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SOUTHERN BELLE, H.T. (Swin & Ellis '81) (Pink Parfait x Phoenix). Creamy white/deep pink, 25-30 petals. AARS. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 5 1/2', Cal.): Pointed H.T. form buds suffused with darker pink, open blooms are semi-exhibition form, good substance, lovely color doesn't blue in fog. Floriferous, arrangers will love the color. Upright branching growth habit, dark green semi-glossy foliage, no disease.

SPELLBINDER, H.T. (Warriner '74) (South Seas x Unnamed Seedling). Ivory to crimson (pb). G.W. Shewchuk (2 pls. 8 yrs. 2 1/2', Alaska): Large double bloom, high centered exhibition form, good substance, slightly fragrant, profuse bloomer. Upright growth habit, large, dark leathery foliage, hardy with my method of protection.

STANDOUT, H.T. (Weeks '77) (Tiffany x Suspense). Red and white (rb), 40 petals, M. Humenick (2 pls. 4 yrs. 3 1/2', Cal.): Showy bloom, exhibition form, great color contrast, rather stingy bloomer. Upright growth habit, no disease, medium green foliage.

SUNBRIGHT, H.T. (Warriner '83). Sulphur yellow. M. Humenick (2 pl. 1 yr. 3 1/2', Cal.): Decorative form, good substance, much clustering of bloom, showy, J&P '84 Rose of the Year. Upright growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease.

SUSAN HAMPSHIRE, H.T. (Meilland '73) (Monique x Symphonie) x Maria Callas). Light fuchsia pink, 40 petals. H.C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 8 yrs. 4', B.C.): Huge blooms, broad cupshaded form. After many years, still in my basic selection. Upright growth habit, medium green foliage, healthy. (Last year for reporting this rose.

SWEETHEART, H. T. (Cocker '80). No reports.

SWEET SURRENDER, H. T. (Weeks '82) (Unnamed Seedling x Tiffany). 1983 AARS. Silvery pink. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 4 1/2-5 1/2', Cal.): Semi-exhibition form, very good substance, can be shown 1/2 open. Buds are beautiful and long, but some small folded petals in center when 3/4 open. Soft lavender-pink color holds well, heavenly fragrance, blooms all year. Tall branching growth habit, dark leathery foliage, no disease. C. Decker (2 pls. 1 yr. 2 1/2', Alaska): Smallish bloom, cupped form, good fragrance, slow to repeat. Container grown first year-not impressed-will wait to pass judgement. Upright grower, blackspot. T. James (1 pl. 1 yr. 65 cm., B.C.): Rather nondescript form, substance not good, many on single stems but sparse bloomer and poor repeat. Rather insipid colour, mild fragrance. Very disappointing. My bush has not shown much vigour, slight blackspot. R.H. Keith (1pl. 1yr. 15'', Ont.): Poor growth, very few flowers and far from description. Plant definitely has yellow mosaic. R.J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Neb.): Good garden variety, decorative form-perhaps it should be considered a shrub with its growth habit and form. No disease noted. J. McKenzie (5 pls. 1 yr. 2 1/2', Ont.): Medium sized bloom, semi flat cupped form, good substance, 1 to a stem, holds colour well. Good points are its fragrance (wish all roses had its fragrance) and fresh alive light pink colour. Sorry point-stems too weak so far-hope for improvement. I rate this rose a 7.7. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. med., Alta.): Exhibition form, questionable substance, sparse bloomer, slow grower, no disease. My plant is still trying to recover from 4 weeks in the postal system.

SYLVIA, H.T. (Kordes '78) (Carina x seedling). Deep pink (dp), 36-42 petals. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 60'', Ont.): Medium sized bloom, urn shaped form, fairly good substance, profuse and repeats quite rapidly for long stemmed variety. A fine arrangers' rose. Upright growth habit, bushy, some mildew, seems hardy.

TARANTELLA, H.T. (Kordes '80) Yellow/edges tipped red. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3 1/2, Cal.): Decorative form, good substance, showy-but that's about all. Opens too fast. Erect growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4' Neb.): Decorative form, good substance. Want a tall bloomer that requires little attention - Tarantella is for you. Will never show but will always grow. No disease so far, hardiness very good. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 48'', B.C.): Vigorous healthy plant, petals are very stiff, long lasting flower but bull-nosed.

TCHIN-TCHIN, H.T. (Paolino '78) [(MEIo1fi.218F x MEIfan.0186F) x King's Ransom x Meigold 534F x Dr. A.J. Verhage]. Chrome yellow, 30 petals. H.C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 5 yrs. 2 1/2', B.C.): Exhibition form, very good substance, color consistent, clear color, very productive. Excellent growth habit, bushy, healthy.

THE SENATOR, H.T. (Weeks '81). No reports.

TRIBUTE, H.T. (Warriner '83) (Unnamed seedling x unnamed seedling). Cerise pink (dp), 30 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 4 1/2', Cal.): Pointed buds, large bloom, beautiful exhibition form, good substance, slight fragrance, floriferous-perfect, Upright bushy growth habit, no disease. J. Ghio (1pl. 3 yrs. 3' Cal.): High centered form but very poor substance-folds immediately in the heat. Slow repeat. Spreading growth habit, mildews. T. James (1 pl. 1 yr. 115.5 cm., B.C.): Flowers 10-12 cm, high centered form, good substance, fragrant, quite prolific and seems to repeat well. Some question as to how blooms

will stand up to rain-will watch development next season. Vigorous growth habit, medium green glossy foliage, no disease.

TYNWALD, H.T. (Mattock '79) (Peer Gynt x Isis). Cream/centre yellow (w), 60 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Smallish, can be exhibition form, O.K. substance, average repeat, long stems, many petals, a pretty rose. Tall grower, light green foliage. H.C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 4 yrs. 6', B.C.): Clean white flower, cupped form, very good substance. Grows like a shrub, produces like a floribunda and has the form of the old roses. Give it plenty of room. I like it. No disease.

TYPHOON TEA, H.T. (McGredy '74) (Fragrant Cloud x Arthur Bell). Red/silver reverse (rb), 50 petals. C.D. Yeomans (2 pls. 3 yrs. 7', B.C.): Very fragrant, well formed blooms in spring and fall, nondescript in summer. Healthy vigorous growth habit.

VELVET HOUR, H.T. (LeGrice '78) Dark red, 44 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Small velvety red bloom, floppy form, fair substance. Rose had a poor year-perhaps didn't like area. Will reserve judgement for another year. Disease free. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Cal.): Smallish bloom, high centered form, thin stems, not many blooms-poor performance. Will discard. Shortish grower, mildews.

VIA MALA, H.T. (Kordes '77) (Silver Star x Peer Gynt). White (w), 28-33 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 5', Cal.): Urn shaped form, O.K. substance, long stems, below average production. Spreading growth habit, leathery foliage. R.J. Kopecky (3 pls. 2-4 yrs. 4-5', Neb.): Very good exhibition form, excellent substance. If I need long stems this is the white I go to-probably my best and seems to be rainproof. Upright tall growth habit, no disease, excellent for hardiness. Mrs. Wm. McCann (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3 1/2' Ont.): An ordinary bloom, opens fast and flat, substance not good in hot weather. Sparsea bloomer, never had a specimen show bloom-have always felt it could be better-maybe needs heavy feeding. Doesn't live up to Clearing House reports. No disease, hardiness is good. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3 1/2', Que.): Flat form, 75-80 small petals, good substance, sparse bloomer. Plenty of foliage with a few blooms atop tall canes - look ridiculous waving in the wind. Not a show rose - it has to go. No disease, excellent for hardiness.

VIENNA WOOD (WIENERWALD), H.T. (Kordes '74) (Konigen der Rosen x seedling). Light salmon/flesh reverse (pb), 35-40 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3 1/2', Cal.): Lovely color, high centered form, O.K. substance, many clusters but stems weak - often sprawl under weight of bloom. Leathery foliage.

VOLT DE NUIT, H.T. (Delbard '83) (Holstein x Bayadere x Prelude) x Saint Exupery). Deep mauve-lilac. Hybridized in 1970, registered by ARS in '83. M. Humenick (2 pls. 2 yrs. 28", Cal.) Exhibition form, ovoid bud, opens slowly, good substance, very fragrant. Erect growth habit, light green foliage, no disease.

WESTERN FAIR, H.T. (Noack '81). Orange yellow/red edge. E. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", Ont.) Pointed buds, good substance, holds well, similar to Peace with deeper colour and smaller bloom - quite delightful. A neat tidy bush, dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness is O.K. A difficult year to judge a new rose. R.G. Whitlock (3 pls. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Medium size bloom, holds petals quite a while but fades badly with age. A lovely garden rose.

WOMAN, H.T. (Delbard -not registered). White/pink shading. A. Guadagni (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Lovely bud opens to pale ivory bloom with pastel pink shading. A delightful rose with good form and substance, fragrant, but not enough bloom this year - hoping for improvement. Tall growth habit, good foliage, no disease with regular spray program. R.G. Whitlock (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Too few petals, large blooms in fall, repeats well. Disappointed with this rose -probably expected too much. Average grower.

WORLD ROSE (DIE WELT), H.T. (Kordes '76) Seedling x Peer Gynt). Yellow-orange/ light red shading (ob), 25 petals. M.A. Cadsby (1 pl. 4 yrs. 5', Ont.): Exhibition form, good substance, large attractive bloom, but not enough of them. Never ready for rose show. A great favourite in Vancouver

- doesn't pay its rent! Very tall grower, no disease, hardiness is good. E.N. Grant (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5', B.C.): Huge, brilliant blooms, excellent form, very good substance, all singles on long thorny stems, fairly long lasting. Best in Show at Seattle, Portland and Vancouver in '83. A bit stingy in production but when they come, stay home to watch. No disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): Can be stunning, great color, exhibition form, great substance, opens slowly, shy on production. Erect growth habit, no disease. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 2 yrs. tall, Alta.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, sparse bloomer but gorgeous when it's there. Vigorous grower, no disease, questionable hardiness. H.C. Wehrfritz (6 pls. 7 yrs. 6', B.C.): Super exhibition form combined with a vivid color, long lasting blooms with excellent substance. This cultivar won all major awards on West Coast in last 3 years. Not a good repeater but we found a plant that repeats normally. G. Whitlock (2 pls. 2 yrs. 6', Ont.): Extremely double, good form, plenty of petals, good substance. Blooms late and usually misses the shows here. Large healthy leaves on extremely strong tall bush. C.D. Yeomans (3 pls. 1-2-3 yrs. 42", B.C.): A good exhibition rose, otherwise no great shakes. Mesmerizes some judges. Some blackspot.

YORKSHIRE BANK (TRUE LOVE), H.T. (Fryers '79) (Pascali x Peer Gynt). White/sometimes cream centre (w). C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5', B.C.): Beautiful medium size white flowers without pearly tints. Could do with more of them. Healthy and moderately vigorous.

YOUNG QUINN, H.T. (McGredy '75) (Peer Gynt x Kiskadee). yellow (my), 28 petals. R.J. Kopecky (1 pl. 3 yrs. 6', Neb.): Lousy bloom -save your money and buy anything else. Rated 6.5 by ARS, which is about 7 too high. Tall grower, no disease, very good for hardiness. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 2 yrs. tall, Alta.): Nothing spectacular about form, substance O.K., blooms in singles and sprays. Any rose that survived our '81-'82 winter with very little damage is special in my book. Vigorous grower, no disease.

Grandifloras

FIDELITY, Gr. (McGredy '80). Scarlet red, 25-28 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4 1/2', Cal.): Garden and exhibition form, high centres, notched petals, very heavy substance, velvety sheen to bright scarlet-red blooms. Borne mostly 3-5 on stiff stems, last well, exhibit well. Intermittent bloomer. Upright growth habit, disease-free so far.

GOLD MEDAL, Gr. (Christensen '82) (Yellow Pages x (Granada x Garden Party). Deep golden yellow (dy), 35-40 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls. 4 yrs. 4 1/2 -5', Cal.): 4 1/2'' exhibition form with spiral centers, excellent substance, blooms one to a stem and in large clusters. Resists foggy weather or hot sun. A winner - won Gold Medal in the New Zealand International Rose Test Trial Awards. Upright grower, excellent in garden, disease-resistant, large dark green glossy foliage. Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ky.): Perfect form - perhaps the best grandiflora so far. A good grower and color is good for arrangers. Tall bushy plant.

LOVE, Gr. (Warriner '80) (Unnamed variety x Redgold). Bright scarlet/silvery white reverse (rb), 35 petals. AARS '80. Wm. A. Archibald (1 pl. 2 yrs. 40'', Sask.): Large double bloom, high centered form, repeat bloomer, excellent substance - an excellent grandiflora. Upright growth habit, good foliage, fairly disease-resistant, quite hardy. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Man.): Gorgeous bloom, attractive color, exhibition form, excellent substance, medium size, blooms one or several per cane, repeats well. Very pleased with this rose - will order more. Vigorous upright grower, no disease. M.A. Cadsby (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30'', Ont.): H.T. type form, fair substance, blooms singly - an interesting grandiflora. Upright grower, no disease. E.N. Grant (1 pl. 1 yr. 3 1/2', B.C.): A1 exhibition form, good substance, excellent colour, in singles and a few clusters. A real eye catcher - not bad for first year. With more growth could be very interesting. No disease. A. Guadagni (1 pl. 1 yr. 2 1/2', Ont.): Purchased late in season - got off to a poor start but produced some lovely blooms in September. Excellent form and substance, striking color contrast - looking forward to next year. Disease free with regular spray program. R.J. Kopecky (1 pl. 3 yrs., Neb.): Smallish exhibition bloom, excellent substance. Grown as tree rose - all camera buffs photograph this one - will have 24-32 blooms per flush 3 times a year. Getting better each year. No disease, excellent for hardiness. H. Pickett (2 pls. 1 yr. 2', Man.): Medium size bloom, cupped form, good substance, always has some bloom, beautiful color. Hope it winters well and maybe blooms more next year. Round shape bush, disease-free. G.W. Shewchuk (2 pls. 2-3 yrs. 2 1/2', Alta.): Exhibition form, good substance, resists fading, long lasting, fragrant, repeats well. Seems to do well in Edmonton area. Neat upright growth habit, no disease, hardy with my method of protection.

SHREVEPORT, Gr. (Kordes '80) (Zorina x Uwe Seeler). Orange blend (ob), 40-55 petals. AARS '82. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Man.): Exhibition form with some confused centers, good substance, attractive colour, mostly one bloom per stem. Hope for more growth and bloom next year - didn't live up to expectations and ARS publicity. Not a bargain like 'Love'. Upright growth habit, no disease. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 4-5', Cal.): Medium size bloom, exhibition form, good substance, borne in clusters in spring, mostly one to a stem until fall. Better for garden than show table. Upright spreading growth habit, very disease resistant. C. Decker (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Alaska): H.T. type form, fair substance. Too many petals for our climate, seldom opened and it was our warmest summer in 25 years. Upright grower, excellent disease-free foliage. M. Humenick (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3', Cal.): Small flowers, decorative form with many confused centers, not quick to repeat, good substance. No disease. T. James (1 pl. 2 yrs. 119 cm. B.C.): Fair form, satisfactory substance, in large sprays, opens rapidly in sun and fades as it ages. Repeats quite well. Better this year - seems vigorous and healthy but necks and stems still weak especially if flat blooms are rained on. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4', Ont.): Fair form and substance, blooms rather on the small side. Not one of my favorites - doesn't appear to be a true grandiflora. No disease, O.K. for hardiness.

SUNDOWNER, Gr. (McGredy '78) (Bond Street x Peer Gynt). Coral-orange (ab), 35 petals. M.A. Cadsby (1 pl. 2 yrs. 42'', Ont.): High centered form, excellent substance, one to a stem - a beauty. Very upright growth habit, pale green foliage, good for hardiness. E.N. Grant (2 pls. 2-3 yrs. 7', B.C.):

Full double exhibition type bloom, 4-5" across, good substance, mostly in singles, wonderful colour but fades in rain. A few early blooms were as fine as any in my garden, very long lasting when cut - would like some clusters. Must be sprayed regularly for mildew. M. Humenick (1 pl. 6 yrs. 6', Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, one bloom per stem - no sprays, opens slowly; . Too tall and not very productive. No disease. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3 3/4', Que.): Average size, H.T. form, excellent substance, colour fades but still attractive, old rose fragrance, good repeat until frost. Disbud for cutting, keeps form well - good for arranging with Ambassador and Tropicana. Plant it at the back of the bed. Some blackspot, hardiness is good. G.J. Patterson (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): Colour is rosy-golden sunset - nice bright colour well named. Form quite good, substance good, not enough blooms - hope for more next year. Tall grower, seemed vigorous, healthy. G.W. Shewchuk (2 pls. 4 yrs. 2 1/2', Alta.): 4" bloom, excellent exhibition form, good substance, very fragrant. May discard because of poor bloom repeat. Strong grower, no disease, hardy with my method of protection.

WHITE LIGHTNIN', Gr. (Swim & Christensen '80) (Angel Face x Misty). Clear white (w), 26-32 petals. AARS 1981. E.N. Grant (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3 1/2', B.C.): Perfect small blooms, tight H.T. form, much substance, some clusters, more bloom than 1st year. This rose rewards patience - almost gave it away but now producing many perfect fragrant blooms including singles. Small compact grower, no disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 4', Cal.): Good exhibition form, good substance, lots of sprays, some fragrance. Spreading growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Ont.): A disappointment all around - will discard mostly due to disease - had bad blackspot. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 2 yrs. tall, Alta.): Loose form, O.K. substance, sparse bloomer - doesn't impress me much. No disease noted, questionable hardiness. G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Alta.): 3 1/2-4" bloom, double, good substance, very fragrant, good bloom repeat. Upright bushy growth habit, glossy foliage, no disease, hardy with my method of protection.

Florabundas

ANNE HARKNESS, Fl. (Harkness '79) (Bobby Dazzler x (Manx Queen x Prima Ballerina) x (Chanelle x Piccadilly). Deep saffron yellow (my), 28 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 4-4½', Cal.): Decorative form, good substance, rounded blooms with short petals, 10-15 to a cluster, long lasting, outstanding garden color, sweet fragrance. Vigorous upright growth habit, small medium green foliage, disease-resistant. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 42", B.C.): Flowers later than others, in large trusses, upright plant, healthy-recommended.

BAD FUSSING, Fl. (Kordes '80). No reports.

BON BON, Fl. (Warriner '73). Reddish pink/white blend (pb), 30 petals. G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl. 9 yrs. 2', Alta.): Large semi-double bloom, loose form, good substance, slightly fragrant, profuse bloomer. Low neat upright grower, dark foliage, no disease, hardy with my method of protection. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BORDURE ROSE, Fl. (Delbard - not registered). Rose/cream blend. M. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 15", Ont.): Camellia-like form, good substance, very attractive colour-delicate rose flushed over cream base. Better this year but rather a shy bloomer. Low shrubby growth habit, excellent disease-free foliage. A. Guadagni (1pl. 1 yr. 24", Ont.): Decorative form, like small camellias, excellent substance, delightful delicate color combination, heavy bloomer. Small neat bush, best planted at front of a border. Disease-free with good spray program.

BURGHAUSEN, Fl. (Kordes '76) Chinese-red (o-r), 35 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 2 1/2', Cal.): Semi-double bloom, good substance, wavy petals, in large trusses, repeats fast - a super variety. Full bush, bronzy foliage, some mildew.

BURMA STAR, Fl. (Cocker '74) (Arthur Bell x Manx Queen). Light amber (dy), 22 petals. G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl. 5 yrs. 5', Alta.): Huge, double 3 1/2" bloom, loose form, good substance, fragrant - will try to get more of this one. Good repeat. Tall vigorous grower, large glossy foliage, no disease, hardy with my method of protection.

CAPTAIN COOK, Fl. (McGredy '77) (Irish Mist x Seedling). Brilliant orange salmon (ob), 10-15 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 5 yrs. 3', Cal.): Decorative form, great substance, flower opens fast but holds well. An eye catcher - great in the landscape. Short grower, dark green foliage, no disease.

CATHEDRAL (COVENTRY CATHEDRAL in Europe), Fl. (McGredy '75) (Little Darling x Goldilocks x Irish Mist). Apricot/shaded salmon (ab). E.N. Grant (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', B.C.): Very good H.T. form, good substance, in clusters and singles, long lasting and bright colour lasts and lasts too. Not up to show bench but great for boutonnières or small bud vase. Low spreading growth, no disease.

CHARISMA, Fl. (E.G. Hill CO. '77) (Gemini x Zorina). Scarlet and yellow (rb), 35-45 petals. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 1 yr. 12", Man.): Ovoid bud, high centered very double bloom, good substance, slightly fragrant, lasts well on bush, attractive even when fading, color combination changes rather like 'Masquerade'. Vigorous upright grower, glossy leathery foliage, no disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 7 yrs. 2 1/2', Cal.): Small, decorative bloom, good substance, ages poorly but good for border or landscape. Short grower, no disease. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3', Ont.): Fair form and substance, attractive and eye catching but disappointed in its low growth - not a sturdy rose. No disease, fairly hardy.

CHERISH, Fl. (Warriner '80) (Bridal Pink x Matador). Soft coral-pink (mp), 25-30 petals. AARS '80. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 1 yr. 12", Man.): Double 2 1/2-3" bloom, lovely color, slightly fragrant, mostly single blooms. Not vigorous and few canes. Weak stems, no disease. Disappointing-hope it's better next year. M.A. Cadsby (1 pl. 2 yrs. 15", Ont.): H.T. type form, fair substance, very lovely in early stages. Compact growth habit, foliage not especially attractive. M. Humenick (2 pls. 5 yrs. 2', Cal.): High centered



John Snow Ball Hybrid Tea Delbard

exhibition form, great substance, holds well, lots of sprays with excellent inflorescence - a terrific floribunda, hard to beat. Short grower, no disease. R.H. Keith (2 pls. 1 yr. 1 1/2-2" Ont.): An outstanding rose. K. Mychaluk (2 pls. 2 yrs. med., Alta.): High centered exhibition form, excellent substance, lots of bloom, in sprays and singles, good repeat - one of the best pink floribundas. Vigorous growth habit, some mildew. H. Pickett (1 pl. 1 yr. low, Man.): 2" blooms, very tight, cupped form, good substance, always in bloom - will know more about it by next spring. Compact growth habit, disease-resistant. G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Alta.): 3 " double bloom, high centered exhibition form, good substance, slightly fragrant, long lasting. Low neat upright bush, large dark foliage, no disease.

CHORUS, Fl. (Meilland '75) (Tamango x (Sarabande x Zambra). Vermilion (o-r), 35 petals. H.C. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 6 yrs. 3', B.C.): Open form, very good substance, color consistent, long lasting - a reliable floribunda but not for exhibition. Bushy growth habit, dark green foliage, very healthy.

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH, Fl. (Cants '75) (Arthur Bell x Seedling). Coppery salmon (ob), 25 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3' Cal.): High centered form, good substance, one to a stem and clusters, very floriferous and repeats fast, a different color. Tall grower, bronze-green foliage, some mildew.

CONFETTI, Fl. (Christensen '79). Orange blend (ob), 20 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 4-5 1/2', Cal.): Pointed classic bloom, good substance, in large clusters and one to a stem, very floriferous, beautiful color - puts on a real show. Bushy branching growth habit, disease-resistant. M. Humenick (6 pls. 3 yrs. 2', Cal.): Decorative form, good substance, flower gets redder as it ages, blooms hang on too long - best seen from afar. Makes excellent hedge. Short grower, no disease.

DAME OF SARK, Fl. (Harkness '76) (Pink Parfait x Masquerade) x Tabler's Choice). Orange/flushed scarlet (ob), 33 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Cal.): No form, O.K. substance, 'feathered' petals, O.K. color, in clusters, but I don't care much for the 'non-form'. Tall grower, bronze-green foliage, no disease.

DEEP PURPLE, Fl. (Kordes '78) (Zorina x Silver Star). Mauve-pink (m), 30-45 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3', Cal.): Decorative form, average substance, not enough petals to sustain good form - there are better mauve floribundas. Spreading growth habit, no disease.

DOUBLE TALK, Fl. (Weeks '81). No reports.

EVENING STAR, Fl. (Warriner '74) (White Masterpiece x Saratoga). Pure white/cream centre (w), 42 petals. J. Persad (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Man.): Small bloom, lovely and fragrant, double urn shaped buds open to cupped form, holds well but not many blooms. First year was the best - deteriorating each year - I'm disappointed after the high ratings. H. Pickett (1 pl. 1 yr. average, Man.): 4 1/2" blooms, very good form, good substance, long lasting in garden or as cut flower - one of the best white roses for showing. Spreading growth habit, disease-resistant. G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Alta.): Large double bloom, high centered exhibition form, good substance, slightly fragrant, but has not produced well here. Large dark leathery foliage, no disease, hardy with my method of protection.

EYE PAINT, Fl. (McGredy '74) (Little Darling x Goldilocks) x (Evelyn Fison) x (R. macrophylla coryana x Tantau's Triumph) x Picasso. Scarlet with white eye (rb), 7 petals. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 6 yrs. 3 1/2', Que.): Single bloom, decorative form, good substance, clusters come in flat sprays opening simultaneously - whole bush comes alive with colour. Most profuse bloomer I have - needs staking if in open area. An eye catcher - highly recommended. Strong canes tend to form an irregular bush, dull dark green foliage, no disease, hardness is excellent. G. W. Shewchuk (1 pl. 5 yrs. 1 1/2' Alta.): Very striking bloom, abundant, single form. Medium low neat growth habit, no disease, hardy with my method of protection.

FAIRY TALE, Fl. (Delbard - not registered). Pale pink. A. Guadagni (1 pl. 1 yr. 2 1/2', Ont.): Lovely buds open to decorative form, excellent substance, long lasting blooms, unfading delicate pink colour. Extremely floriferous from early June to hard frost - one of the best floribundas I have grown. Bush is almost as wide as it is tall, small neat foliage, completely disease free. Highly recommended.

FIRST EDITION, Fl. (Delbard '76) (Zambra x Seedling). Coral salmon (ob), 28 petals. B.Biddulph (Man.): Pleasing colour, good form, average substance, in sprays. Sparse bloomer - disappointing - left it behind when I moved. No disease.

FLUORESCENT, Fl. (Delbard - not registered). Scarlet. H.C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 4 yrs. 5', B.C.): Compact trusses of flowers, color consistent, very good substance. Lively color, good growth habit and good health speak for this cultivar.

FRAGRANT DELIGHT, Fl. (Wisbech Plant Co. '78) (Chanelle x Whisky Mac). Salmon pink (ab), 18-25 petals. G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2 1/2', Alta.): 3" double bloom, good substance, profuse bloomer, very fragrant. Neat upright bush, glossy reddish foliage, no disease, hardy with my method of protection.

FRENCH LACE, Fl. (Warriner '81) (Golden Wave x Bridal pink). White (w), 30 petals. 1982 AARS. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2 1/2', Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, mostly one to a stem, repeats well. Like many modern Fls., really a small H.T. but a very good one. Compact grower. M. Humenick (3 pls. 3 yrs. 2', Cal.): Exhibition H.T. type form, superior substance, opens slowly and holds form well, many sprays, some fragrance. Cool weather brings out deep ivory almost pink color. Dense growth habit, no disease. R.H. Keith (2 pls. 2 yrs. 1 1/2-2', Ont.): Very good form, good substance, in fine clusters, beautiful individual flowers - another outstanding rose. J. McKenzie (4 pls. 2 yrs. 2 1/2', Ont.): 2 1/2" bloom, high centered exhibition type form, excellent substance, long lasting, about 12 blooms per flush, pleasing spicy fragrance, great as cut flowers and for arrangements. I rate this rose a 10. Compact vigorous growth habit, dark green holly-like leaves, disease resistant with spray program, hardy with protection. K. Mychaluk (2 pls. 2 yrs. low, Alta.): Exhibition form, good substance but sparse bloomer for me. No disease noted, questionable hardiness. G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1 1/2', Alta.): Profuse bloomer, spicy fragrance, good substance, low grower, no disease, hardy with my method of protection.

GINGERSNAP, Fl. (Delbard '78) [Zambra x (Orange Triumph x Floradora) x (Jean de la Lune x (Spartan x Mandrina))]. M. Humenick (2 pls. 6 yrs. 3', Cal.): Decorative form, great substance, opens quickly in heat but holds petals and color - an eye-catcher, great for the landscape. Erect growth habit, no disease. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls. 3 yrs. tree form Neb.): High centered blooms, one to a stem, excellent substance, eye-catching color, continual bloom - one of the best for me. No disease, hardiness is excellent.

GLENFIDDICH, Fl. (Cocker '76) [Seedline x (Sabina x Circus)]. Golden amber (dy), 25 petals. E.N. Grant (1 pl. 1 yr. 3 1/2', Ont.): Excellent form, good substance, unusual color, last well when cut, mostly singles this year - hope for more clusters on bigger bush next year. Compact grower, no disease, dark leathery foliage, no disease. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 7 yrs. 3', Que.): Small bloom, H.T., form, good substance, lovely colour in buds, long lasting, rather short on number of blooms - some years you have to wait until fall for a flush of bloom. Upright growth habit, no disease, hardy with protection. G.W. Shewchuk (2 pls. 5 yrs. 2 1/2', Alta.): 4" double bloom, good substance, fragrant, good repeater. Neat upright bush, no disease, hardy with my method of protection.

GOLD BUNNY, Fl. (Meilland '78) [Poppy Flash x (Melridge x Allgold)]. Lemon yellow, 35-40 petals. R.H. Keith (1 pl. 1 yr. 15-18", Ont.): Quite good form and substance. Did not make much growth - expect more in '84. Good foliage. H.C. Wehrfritz (11 pls. 4 yrs. 2 1/2', B.C.): Open cup form, excellent substance, a sensational floribunda - fantabulous, prolific. The best yellow floribunda - will add 3 more along a walkway. Very healthy, bushy grower.

HONEYMOON, Fl. (Delbard - not registered). Buttercup yellow. A. Guadagni (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Nicely shaped buds open to H.T. type medium sized bloom, excellent substance. Extremely floriferous from early spring until hard frost. Honeymoon vies with Fairy Tale for the title of best floribunda in my garden. Bush is very vigorous and about as wide as it is tall. Nice foliage but it is always smothered by dozens and dozens of blooms. No disease at all.



**Mountbatten
Floribunda
Harkness**

**Altissimo
Climber
Delbard**



IGA, Fl. (Meilland '83) Medium pink 17 petals. H.C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 5', B.C.): Named for the exhibition in Munich - IGA 83 Muenchen - should be renamed. Open form, color consistent. Very promising for parks and the lazy gardner due to its disease resistance.

IMPATIENT, Fl. (Warriner '84) (Climbing America x unnamed seedling). Orange-red. AARS 84. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3½-5', Cal.): Medium, size bloom, loose decorative form, excellent substance, very floriferous all season, petals drop cleanly. Excellent for patio hedge or any mass planting. Very vigorous upright growth habit, dark green glossy foliage, very resistant to disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): Flat form, wavy petals, Ok substance, a nice variety that repeats rapidly. Spreading growth habit. M. Humenick (3 pls. 1 yr. 2', Cal.): Decorative form, opens fast but has many petals and holds form, good substance. Lots of sprays but not much stem length. Short growth habit, no disease.

INTRIQUE, Fl. (Warriner '84) (White Masterpiece x Heirloom). Mauve (m) AARS '84. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3½-4', Cal.): Deep purple buds tinged with plum, lighten to light mauve as they open. Large well formed blooms, ruffled and notched petals, borne 3-5 and 1 to long straight stems. Heavenly sweet fragrance, very good substance, excellent bloom for garden or show. Vigorous upright growth habit dark glossy foliage, very disease resistant. M. Humenick (4 pls. 1 yr. 2½', Cal.): Unique plum/purple buds with good form, decorative open bloom, great substance, noticeable lemon fragrance. Clusters have 'stages of bloom'. Color does not fade in heat but is darker in cool weather. My favorite of the 3 new '84 AARS roses. Erect growth habit, no disease.

I.O.D.E., Fl. (John Schloen, Canada '73). Orange/red (dr). B. Biddulph (1 pl. 4 yrs. 15", Man.): Semi-double cupped form, good substance, slight fragrance, sparse bloomer during hot dry summer but they hold well. Only one plant left from original three. Upright grower, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

KAPAI, Fl. (McGredy '77) (Madame Bollinger x Tombola). Orange-red (o-r), 30 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 2½', Cal.): Decorative form, opens flat and fast, good substance, makes a good cluster. Colors are blended easily. Short dense growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease.

KEPA, Fl. (McGredy '77). Orange and white, 22 petals. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 42", B.C.): Semi double bloom, plenty of colourful flowers - a first class floribunda. Healthy upright growth.

LAVAGLUT, Fl. (Kordes '78) (Gruss au bayern x unnamed seedling). Dark red (dr), 24 petals. R.F. Johnson (1 pl. 1 yr. 26", Que.): 2¼" bloom, cuppish form with open center. Lots of clusters with up to 10 blooms - I like this rose but not the name. Good substance. Bushy growth habit, semi-glossy bronzy foliage, no disease.

MARGARET MERRIL, Fl. (Harkness '77) (Rudolph Timm x Dedication) x Pascali]. Pearly blush/open white (w), 28 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls. 4 yrs. 4½', Cal.): H.T. form buds with pointed centers, open blooms semi-flat to cupped form, good substance in clusters of 5-6, 3-4 and 1 to a stem, strong fragrance. Takes a while to get established but one of the best white floribundas. Tons of beautiful roses now. Husky vigorous plant, well clothed with heavy textured disease-resistant foliage. Blooms spot in wet foggy weather.

MARINA, Fl. (Kordes '74) (Colour Wonder x Seedling). Orange/yellow base (ob). E. Cochran (3 pls. 5 yrs. 3½-4', Cal.): Lovely exhibition form blooms, excellent substance, borne 3-6 in clusters, excellent inflorescence makes them good show potentials. 1 pinch heavy canes to develop better show sprays. Upright vigorous growth habit, dark leathery foliage, disease-resistant. Outstanding performer. E.N. Grant (1 pl. 2 yrs. standard, Ont.): Excellent form and substance, outstanding colour, in both singles and clusters, holds colour well and lasts when cut. Each bloom flawless - ideal for our new show class for floribunda singles. Would like to see more bloom. Ample attractive foliage, no disease. Hardiness is O.K. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Cal.): Small flower, exhibition form, great substance, holds form well, very clean plant. Easily identifiable - shiny foliage - was an AARS in 1974 and still worthy 10

years later. Short dense grower, no disease. G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Alta.): Double bloom, fragrant, good substance, not floriferous. Not a vigorous plant, no disease, hardy with my method of protection.

MARY SUMMERS, Fl. (McGredy '76) (Seedling x Seedling). Orange red, 30 petals. J. Persad (1 pl. 3 yrs. 8', Man.): Urn shaped buds, cupped form, fair substance, opens quickly, fades. Long stems, slight fragrance, repeats well but not for exhibition. Tall grower, light green foliage, tends to be chlorotic at times, occasional blackspot, winters well.

MATANGI, Fl. (McGredy '74) [(Little Darling x Goldilocks) x (Evelyn Fison x Coryana x Tantau's Triumph) x Picasso] Orange vermilion/silver base and reverse (rb), 23 petals. H.C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 4 yrs. 6', B.C.): Open form, sensational color - McGredy's hand painted roses are outstanding here on the west coast and Matangi is the best of them. Upright growth habit, exceptionally healthy.

MENTO, Fl. (Dickson '78) (Bangor x Anabell). Begonia red (rb), 22 petals. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 36", B.C.): Semi-double bloom, unusual colour - a delightful floribunda. Bushy, healthy.

MERCEDES, Fl. (Kordes '75). Orange Red (o-r). E. Cochran (2 pls. 5 yrs. 4½', Cal.): H.T. form blooms borne 6-8 on a stem, each rose is on a stem coming off an umble-type growth, not true stem - a trait of Kordes' roses. Excellent substance, long lasting as cut bloom or in garden - brilliant color in garden all season. An arranger's dream. Vigorous upright growth habit, glossy dark green foliage, no disease.

MONA LISA, (Kordes '79). Sunshine yellow/pink edge, 34 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3', Cal.): Decorative form, good substance, opens fast but holds petals - looks good in floribunda hedge. Lots of bloom at one time, in crops. Short dense growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease.

MONTANA, Fl. (Tantau '75) (Walzertraum x Europeana). Orange red (o-r), 20-24 petals. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. med., Alta.): Lovely large square-shaped blooms, good substance, really clear color. Repeat could be better. Strong grower, no disease.

MOUNTBATTEN, Fl. (Harkness '82) [Peer Gynt x (Anne Cocker x Arthur Bell) x Southampton]. Medium yellow. M.A. Cadsby (2 pls. 1 yr. 18", Ont.): Flat globular form, fair substance, attractive color, 1 bloom to a stem but not exhibition type. Sparse bloomer. Upright growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease.

NICOLI, Fl. (Gandy '81). No reports.

OLD MASTER, Fl. (McGredy '73) [Maxi x (Evelyn Fison x (Orange Sweetheart x Fruhlingsmorgen))]. Red purple/silvery-white (rb), 12 petals. E. Cochran (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5½', Cal.): Medium size, single decorative bloom, excellent substance borne several to a stem, luscious color that is truly non-fading, petals drop cleanly. A joy to grow. Upright spreading growth habit, glossy foliage, no disease. E. Quелlette (1 pl. 7 yrs. 2½', Que.): Decorative semi-double bloom opens flat, good substance, colours useful for decorative work if cut in bud form. Never has been a heavy bloomer - Eye paint is much better for bedding and cutting. Some blackspot, rather tender. (Last year for reporting this rose).

PATRICIA, Fl. (Kordes '76). Salmon peach, 38 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls. 3 yrs. 3½-4', Cal.): High pointed exhibition form blooms, excellent substance, beautiful non-fading color, in large clusters, heavy fruity fragrance - perfect, one of my favorites. Upright growth habit, disease-resistant. Repeats well.

PILLOW TALK, Fl. (Weeks '81). No reports.

PLAYBOY (CHEERIO), Fl. (Cocker '76) [City of Leeds x (Channelle x Piccadilly)]. Scarlet and gold (rb), 10 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4½', Cal.): Large single blooms 3-4" wide, decorative form, crisp petals, borne in large clusters of 5-7 on stiff stems. Flashy color and excellent form make it a

show winner. Glossy foliage, no disease. M. Humenick (2 pls. 5 yrs. 4½', Cal.): Semi-double bloom, decorative form, great substance, holds well on bush and when cut. A delight - most visitors want it - you will too if you like singles. Bushy grower, no disease. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 42'', B.C.): Flowers fade quickly but worth its patch of garden. Very vigorous bushy plant, very healthy.

PRINCESS MICHAEL OF KENT, Fl. (R. Harkness '80). No reports.

PRISCILLA BURTON, Fl. (McGredy '78) [Maxi x Evelyn Fison) x (Orange Sweetheart x Fruhlingsmorgen) x (Little Darling x Goldilocks) x (John Church x Elizabeth of Glamis)]. Deep carmine silver eye (rb), 10 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl. 3 yrs. 6', Ont.): Semi-double bloom, open form, good substance, in clusters, some fragrance. Seems to give two great shows in a season - a great rose for me but too early for average show. Can be quite tall, good dark green foliage, disease-free, very hardy. E. Cochran (3 pls. 3 yrs. 4½', Cal.): Medium size hand-painted bloom, decorative form, excellent substance, borne several to a cluster, one to a stem in late fall. My favorite of the hand-painted. Vigorous spreading growth once it is established, very disease resistant. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Cal.): Decorative form, semi-double, great substance, open fast and flat, extreme color contrast. Mostly one to a stem and stingy with bloom this first year. Dense grower, no disease.

REGENSBERG, Fl. (McGredy '79) (Geoff Boycott x Old Master). Pink and white hand painted, 21 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl. 1 yr. 1½', Ont.): Semi-double form, good substance, delightful color, blooms well. Low growing habit - great for a low border or mass planting - patio planting. Crisp clean foliage, disease-free M.A. Cadsby (1 pl. 4 yrs. 2', Ont.): Cluster type form, best bloomer in the garden. A stand-out - wish I could get more plants. Spreading growth habit, blackspots. E. Cochran (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½-3', Cal.): Shocking-pink with white reverse, white speckles in the pink - one of the best hand-painted varieties, and a colorful beauty in the garden. Decorative form, super substance, floriferous. Low spreading plant, glossy holly-type foliage, very disease resistant. Roots well as cuttings. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2' Cal.): Semi double form, OK substance, in many clusters, repeats fast. Love the color but stems are very short. Short growth habit, mildews. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 2', Cal.): Decorative form, great substance, lots of bloom, good for pot culture or in a floribunda border. Short dense growth habit, no disease. T. James (2 pls. 1 yr. 56 cm. B.C.): Sprays of attractive, semi-double 'hand-painted' flowers, satisfactory form and substance for the type. Repeats well, lovely colour, very suitable for a border. Low grower, no disease. E. Oullette (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1', Que.): Single dainty blooms with cupped form, excellent substance, continuous bloomer, good bedding low floribunda. Spreading growth habit. no disease, wintered well with little snowfall cover but good leaf covering - ahead of established roses in the spring.

ROSE PARADE, Fl. (Williams '74) (Sumatra x Queen Elizabeth). Coral peach (pb), 30-35 petals. M.A. Cadsby (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12'', Ont.): Not a memorable variety. Low growth habit, unattractive foliage.

ROSI MITERMAIER, Fl. (Kordes '74). Orange red (o-r), 25 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3yrs. 2', Cal.): Flat-tish form, OK substance, mostly in clusters, repeats fast, good color - fine for bedding purposes. Short growth habit, mildews. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3', Cal.): Decorative form, great substance, holds petals, color non-fading, in many sprays. Showy and interesting but too many orange-reds now. Dense growth habit, no disease. E. Oullette (1 pl. 4 yrs. 1½', Que.): Flat cup shaped form, average substance, opens quickly but holds well, in clusters, brilliant shiny color, petals have fluted edges. Excellent border and bedding rose, repeats well. Low bushy growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease, winters well.

SCHERZO, Fl. (Meilland '74) (Tamango x Frenzy). Scarlet/silver. H.C. Wehrfritz (6 pls. 9 yrs. 3', B.C.): Open cup, excellent substance, beautiful color, color consistent, long lasting but could be more productive. Confused centers in the hot summers of Ontario but not so on West Coast. Bushy growth habit, very healthy.

SHOCKING BLUE, Fl. (Kordes '74) (Unnamed seedling and Silver Star). Deep pink with lavender shading (m). E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 4½', Cal.): High centered exhibition form but needs perfect

timing for exhibiting, good substance, in clusters of 3-5, some 1 to a stem, floriferous, color never turns muddy. Upright grower, clothed with bright green foliage to the ground, disease resistant.

SONIA (SWEET PROMISE), Fl. (Meilland '73) [Zambra x (Baccara x Message)]. Porcelain rose (pb), 25-30 petals. M.A. Cadsby (3 pls. 3 yrs. 3', Ont.): Classic H.T. form good substance, one to a stem, but not large enough for exhibition. Repeats quickly, gorgeous rose in garden or greenhouse. Upright growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. E. Ouellette d (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½', Ont.): High centered H.T. type form, good substance, lasts long, doesn't fade or spot. Repeats well, disbud for singles to cut later. Deserves to be more widely planted - always something to cut, 2 or 3 bushes would give a great show. Upright growth habit, some mildew, winters well. (Last year for reporting this rose).

STAD DEN HELDER, Fl. (Interplant '79) [Amsterdam x (Olala x Diabetin)]. Medium red (mr). Wm. A. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 36", Sask.): Quite large semi-double to double bloom, cupped form, excellent substance. A very beautiful velvety red with lots of continuous bloom - I like this one very much. Upright but compact growth habit, abundant foliage, disease resistant.

SUE LAWLEY, Fl. (McGredy '78) Red/pink, 15-20 petals. Wm. A. Archibald (1 pl. 2 yrs. 24", Sask.): Semi-double bloom, cupped form, excellent substance, fairly abundant - a nice little hand-painted rose. Spreading growth habit, light colored foliage, fairly disease resistant, quite hardy. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Cal.): Semi-double form, average substance, mostly 1 per stem. Most dramatic and largest of the hand-painted series but doesn't hold petals long, average repeat. Short growth, smallish foliage, mildews. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 30", B.C.): Semi-double bloom, hand-painted pink and white, beautiful flowers in trusses, fades quickly but plenty of bloom. Bushy healthy plant.

SUN FLARE, Fl. (Warriner '82) (Sunsprite x unnamed seedling). Medium yellow (my), 27-30 petals. AARS 83. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3½', Cal.): Perfect high centered blooms for garden or show, very good substance, blooms in clusters so thick they almost cover the plant. Great garden color and in bloom almost every day, petals drop cleanly, fragrance like sweet anise. Makes beautiful hedge, border plant, patio plant or tree form. Bushy compact grower, dark green glossy foliage, very disease resistant. C. Decker (2 pls. 1 yr. 18", Alaska): 4" double blooms, loose form, good substance, slight fragrance. Container grown - bloom covers plant for long period then fairly slow to repeat. Compact grower, excellent foliage, slightly prone to blackspots. J. McKenzie (3 pls. 1 yr. 18", Ont.): Small semi-double bloom, high centered form flattens with age, good substance, repeats again and again. A beauty for borders - bright color and healthy foliage are its good points; flowers disappoint with age - 1 cut them off after 2 days. 1 rate this rose a 7.5 K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. short, Alta.): Loose form after tight buds, OK substance, so far blooms only in singles. Good growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr., Sask.): Blooms not very large, near exhibition form, good substance, weak tea fragrance, and I love the color. Weak plant set back by cold May and rose slugs - produced only a few blooms - hope for better performance next year. Upright open growth habit, some blackspot. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl. 1 yr. 2-2½', Ont.): Good form and substance, semi-double bloom a little flat for show value but beautiful in early stages. Bright lemon yellow color with very glossy foliage adds to attractiveness. Vigorous grower, no disease.

SUN SILK, Fl. (Fryers '74) (Pink Parfait x Red Gold seedling). Lemon yellow (my), 30-35 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 4', Cal.): Super exhibition form variety, OK substance, good clear color, many blooms, borne mostly 1 to a stem. Tall growth habit, some rust. H.C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 4', B.C.): H.F. form, excellent color and substance, no trusses - a good rose that should be in every garden. Upright growth habit, very healthy. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30', B.C.): Medium size H.T. type blooms come singly. May be a good rose when the bush develops. Very healthy.

SUNSPRITE (FRIESIA), Fl. (Kordes '77) (Unnamed cultivar x Spanish Sun). Yellow, 25-30 petals. E.N. Grant (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', B.C.): Individual blooms have very good form, good substance. In clusters and singles in good number, bright clear colour, opens quickly and drops petals next day - a 'fast moving' rose - very hard to get to the show but in the garden the amount of bloom and colour compensate.

Compact grower, no disease. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Neb.): Typical floribunda and one of the few yellows with a pronounced fragrance. Can be exhibited but should be in every garden. Bushy grower, no disease, K. Mychaluk (2 pls. 1 & 3 yrs. med., Atla.): Exhibition form in bud but blows so fast, excellent substance, loads of yellow sprays and singles. Vigorous grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness is O.K. E. Ouellette (2 pls. 6 yrs. 2', Que.): Cup chaped form - flat and loose, good substance, frilled petals, darker yellow colour, in singles and clusters, opens to fast. Enjoy buds as they appear and leave them on the bush for garden colour. Compact grower, no disease, hardiness is good.

TRAIL BLAZER, Fl. (Harvey '75) (Albert x Orange Sensation). Orange-red (o-r), 22 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 5 yrs. 3', Cal.): Decorative form, good substance, opens fast but holds color, lots of sprays. Short growth habit, no disease.

TRAUMEREI, Fl. (Kordes '73) (Konigin der Rosen x Seedling). Orange-pink (ob). K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 2 yrs. tall, Alta.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, all singles (only floribunda like it) - looking for the perfect single fl. - this is it. Vigorous growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. (Last year for reporting this rose).

TRUMPETER, Fl. (McGredy '77) (Satchmo x seedling). Brilliant orange red (o-r), 39 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls. 5 yrs. 3½-4', Cal.): Decorative form, excellent substance, borne in many different sizes in clusters of 3-5, 5-8, 10-15 - blooms almost cover the plants. Very floriferous habit, and great inflorescence. A hedge of this variety will stop traffic. Compact, bushy growth habit, dark glossy foliage, disease-resistant. M. Humenick (1 pl. 6 yrs. 3', Cal.): Decorative form, great substance, intense color, lots of trusses, always in bloom. Bloom stages ideal for show - best floribunda in its color class. Dense compact growth habit, no disease. C. J. Patterson (1 pl. 1 yr. 18", Ont.): Clusters of small red florets - colour was nice but bush rather weak. Perhaps a poor specimen but it was a disappointment. Discarded.

YESTERDAY, Fl. (Harkness '74) [(Phyllis Bide x Sherherd's Delight) x Ballerina]. Rose to lilac-pink (mp), 13 petals. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 5 yrs. 6', B.C.): Small semi-double bloom, small green foliage, six feet high and nine feet across - a great show when in full bloom. Always has some bloom - make a fine shrub.

Large Flowered Climbers

AMERICA, LCl. (Warriner '76) (Fragrant Cloud x Tradition). Soft peach apricot (o-r), 25 petals. M.A. Cadsby (2 pls. 2 yrs. 6', Ont.): H.T. type form, good substance, gorgeous blooms in clusters and singles, repeats quickly. An outstanding and beautiful rose - if you can only have one climber choose America. No disease. E.N. Grant (2 pls. 2-3 yrs. 6' & 7', B.C.): $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide, full double bloom, All substance, some singles but mostly clusters, colour stays for many weeks, good second and third flushes. Remarkably perfect blooms - all H.T. form. Cut for the house, it outlasts every other rose in our garden - outstanding. Compact growth, no disease. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl. 5 yrs. 8', Ont.): Medium size very nice bloom, good form and substance, very fragrant rose - one of the best modern climbers. Strong growth habit, excellent foliage, no disease, good for hardiness. E. Ouelette (1 pl. 2 yrs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ', Que.): Medium size bloom, H.T. form very good substance, opens slowly and holds for days with slight fading, in small clusters and sometimes singles, petals drop cleanly. Repeats throughout season. Quite short for a climber - can use in a smaller space. Grew to better height this year. Healthy, hardiness is excellent.

DUBLIN BAY, LCl. (McGredy '75) (Bantry Bay and Altissimo), Scarlet-crimson (mr), 26 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 7 yrs. 6', Cal.): High centered form, fine substance, repeats well, in clusters and one to a stem. Outstanding climber - constantly being asked its named. Bronzy foliage, mildews. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 5 yrs. 6', B.C.): Not a rampant climber but always in flower. Blooms are a vivid red and long lasting, do not blue. Moderately healthy - a good climber.

GRANDESSA, LCl. (Delbard '76 - not registered). Medium red. H.C. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 6 yrs. 11', B.C.): Huge fragrant H.T. blooms of velvet red color, very good substance. Should repeat more often - otherwise a great climber. Shiny dark green foliage, very healthy.

JOHN CABOT, LCl. (Svejda '78) (R. Kordesii x unnamed seedling). Medium red, 40 petals. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 2 yrs. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ', Que.): Double bloom, good substance, decorative form, opens fairly flat but attractive at fully open phase, fragrant. Abundant bloomer all summer. Like old garden roses, blooms are lovely in clusters cut for a centrepiece, fragrance lingers on. A vigorous plant - needs fence for best support, no disease, very little dead wood in spring.

LAWINIA, LCl. (Tantau '82). Medium pink, 12 petals. H.C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 7', B.C.): Semi-double bloom, large size, open form, attractive color, fragrant. A very promising climber - will get more.

ROSARIUM UETERSEN, LCl. (Kordes '78) (Karlsruhe x seedling). Deep pink (dp), 142 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs., Cal.): Many petals, old fashioned form, great substance, mostly in clusters, repeats fast. A great great rose - a must have. Leathery foliage, no disease. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 4 yrs. Sask.): Very double bloom, confused centres, fair substance, several to a cluster. Sprawling and upright growth habit, rich shiny foliage, no disease, excellent for hardiness if protected. Very susceptible to clorosis, otherwise recommended. H.C. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 5 yrs., B.C.): Fragrant old rose type bloom, holly-like foliage, very healthy - a super climber.

Shrubs

ADELAIDE HOODLESS, Sh. (H.H. Marshall '75) [Fire King x (J.H. Fargo x Assiniboine)]. Medium red. G.W. Shewchuk (2 pls. 8 yrs. 3½', Alta.): Medium size semi-double bloom, slightly fragrant, continuous bloomer. Vigorous growth habit, glossy foliage, no disease. Needs no protection - only tip damage occasionally.

ANGELINA, Sh. (Cocker '76) [Super Star x Carine x)Clare Grammerstorf x Fruhlingsmorgen)]. Rose pink. C.D. Yeomans (2 pls. 4 yrs. 78", B.C.): Single bloom - a country girl with a beautiful complexion. Always in bloom, bushy vigorous growth, blackspots.

BONANZA, Sh. (Kordes '82). Yellow/red edges. M. A. Cadsby (1 pl. 1 yr. 5', Ont.): Very few petals, poor substance, sparse bloom, everyflowering habit not evident in first year - a disappointment. Attractive foliage, no disease.

DAVID THOMPSON, Sh. (Svejda '79) [(Schneezweg x Frau Dagmar Hartopp) x open-pollinated seedling]. Cyclamen red, 25 petals. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', Que.): Double bloom, flat form, good substance, opens into 2-3 flat ruffled blooms at one time. Almost a rose red in colour. Good number of clusters all season. Upright full growth habit (after a very dry summer), abundant foliage, no disease, hardy.

FRANK NAYLOR, Sh. (Harkness '78) [Orange Sensation x Allgold) x (Little Lady x Lilac Charm)] x (Blue Moon x Magenta) x (Claire Grammerstorf x Fruhlingsmorgen)]. Maroon/white eye, 5 petals. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 48", B.C.): Maybe I don't know how to treat this one - first flush of bloom is early and spectacular, a few blooms only later. Blackspots.

HENRY HUDSON, Sh. (Svejda '76). White (w), 25 petals. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Que.): Clusters of 'old fashioned' roses, large, flat form, fair substance, short stems, some browning, hold for a long time. Dry summer kept quantity of bloom to a minimum - too soon to evaluate performance. Bushy, low grower, rather small medium green foliage, no disease, very hardy - light covering of leaves.

JENS MUNK, Sh. (Svejda '74) (Schneezweg x Frau Dagmar Hartopp). Medium pink, 25 petals. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Que.): Cup shaped decorative form, upright frilly petals, medium size double blooms with big yellow stamens. The frilly petals are like a ballerina's tutu. In large clusters, red hips in fall, plenty of first year bloom, long lasting when cut. Vigorous grower, yellow-green foliage, no disease. excellent for hardiness.

JOHN FRANKLIN, Sh. (Svejda '80). Medium red (mr), 15 petals. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 2 yrs. 38", Sask.): Semi-double 1" blooms, high centred form, excellent substance, profuse bloomer, weak fragrance - excellent in every way except one - centers were dark brown. Could have been the very hot summer - will give it another year. Upright growth habit, fine dull green foliage, no disease, some winter protection required. B. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 17", Sask.): Weak plant last year - has improved somewhat but was attacked by rose slugs and was not able to get a bloom afterwards. Gained in vigor by fall. No disease, killed to within 2-3" of ground.

MORDEN CARDINETTE, Sh. (H.H. Marshall '79). Cardinal red, 24-34 petals. B. Biddulph (2 pls. 3 yrs. 20", Man.): 2½-3" bloom, cupped exhibition form, good substance, grows singly and in trusses. Despite our hot dry summer, flowers lasted well on bush. Blooms June to October. Vigorous bushy plant, some blackspot in wet weather, hardiness excellent. B. Porter (1 pl. 3 yrs. 28", Sask.): Small flowers, cupped form, fair substance, open very slowly, 2 cycles per year. An interesting addition to the hardy class - good backdrop for minis. Good cut flower - holds well. Upright vigorous grower, no disease, hardiness is good - slight tip kill.

MORDEN CENTENNIAL, Sh. (H.H. Marshall '80) Pink. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 3 yrs. 18", Man.): Open form, good substance, not as many blooms this year (probably due to the hot dry summer) but still a pretty addition to my garden. Bushy grower, no disease, hardiness excellent - no winter protection necessary.

Miniatures

ACEY DEUCY, Min. (Saville '82). Medium red, 28 petals. R.F. Johnson (1 pl. 1 yr. 12", **Que.**); 2" bloom, somewhat loose form, outer petals quilled, fair substance, non fading. Spreading growth habit, disease-free. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. low, **Alta.**); Fully double exhibition form, good substance - would like better repeat. Still undecided about this one. Sparse foliage, no disease, hardiness o.k. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 9", **Sask.**); 2" bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, rich eye-catching color, in clusters, slightly tea scented. Strong grower, dark green foliage, some late mildew. Fairly impressive - blooming more than most.

ANDREA, Min. (Moore '78) (Little Darling x unknown seedling). Rich rose pink/silvery reverse (dp), 20 petals. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 17", **Sask.**); Double bloom, excellent H.F. form, excellent substance, stands up well, weak fragrance - one of my favourites - good show bloom. Upright grower, very attractive foliage, no disease. B. Porter (1 pl. 6 yrs. 10", **Sask.**); Double bloom, approaches exhibition form, good substance, borne singly. Didn't like summer heat. Bushy grower, dark reddish green foliage, no disease, slow recovering from winter - needs good protection.

ANGEL DARLING, Min. (Moore '76) (Little Chief x Angel Face). Lavender (m), single - 10 petals. E. Cochran (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12", **Cal.**); Long slender buds, open blooms are flat, good substance, singles and sprays, color not clear at times. Short bushy habit, short stubby stems, not pretty in arrangements, some mildew. M. Humenick (1 pl. 7 yrs. 14", **Cal.**); Wavy loose petals, attractive pistils and heavy pollen, good substance, lovely soft color. Dense grower, no disease.

ANGELO, Min. (Williams '83). Deep lavender (m). G. Magee (3 pls. 1 yr. 6"-12", **Ont.**): Very double, well formed buds, good form, fair substance, attractive colour - a good new lavender. Bushy quite dwarf grower, disease free. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. low, **Alta.**): Still waiting on this one - it's tough to get a good plant because budwood is so scarce.

ANGELA RIPPON, Min. (de Ruiter '78) (Rosy Jewel x Zorina). Medium pink/carmine reverse (mp). M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 20", **Cal.**): Exhibition form, good substance, pleasant color, fragrant, but one drawback - oversized bloom on long stiff canes. Rangy tall grower, no disease.

ANITA CHARLES, Min. (Moore '81) (Golden Glow x Over the Rainbow). Coral pink/reverse gold (pb), 38-45 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 14", **Cal.**): Lovely bud, exhibition form, opens fast, good substance, some fragrance. Erratic spreading growth habit, no disease. G. Magee (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 16", **Ont.**): Very double with some nice exhibition buds, good substance, love the colour but it is subdued. Needs more blooms. Spreading grower, quite disease free, seems hardy. M.J. Roberts (2 pls. 2 yrs. 1 inside - 9", 1 outside - 16", **Ont.**): 1 1/4" bloom, H.T. form, some fading. Bloom seems heavy but shape and color easy to exhibit. Blooms a lot - might make a nice hanging basket, photogenic. Long lasting on bush or when cut. Needs to establish for color and shape to 'settle down'. Leathery foliage, smallish but abundant, touch of mildew. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 12", **Sask.**): Double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, holds well in heat, repeat bloomer. Tripled in size - recommended and one of my favourites. Upright grower, abundant foliage, no disease.

ANNE MOORE, Min. (Moore '81) (Little Darling x Fire Princess). Orange/scarlet, 28-32 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12", **Cal.**): Exhibition form develops slowly, good substance, some fragrance, vibrant color. Sprawly grower, dark green foliage, no disease. G. Magee (3 pls. 1-2 yrs. 24", **Ont.**): Nice pointed bud opening to double flat open bloom, good substance - quite a nice bloom but plant is a rather awkward loose grower. Disease free, seems hardy. M.J. Roberts (3 pls. (2 inside, 2 outside), 2 yrs. 14-18", **Ont.**): Long pointed bud opening to high centered 3/4" bloom, long lasting cut or on bush, in sprays. A photograph I took of it showed it had show potential - stays at 1/2-3/4" open - doesn't blow. Leathery foliage, size proportionate to bloom, touch of blackspot.

ANYTIME, Min. (McGredy '73) (New Penny x Elizabeth of Glamis). Salmon orange, 12 petals. M. Humenick (2 pls. 4 yrs. 18", Cal.): Decorative semi-double form, wavy petals, great substance, in clusters - best seen fully open. Rangy grower, dark green foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

AVANDEL, Min. (Moore '77) (Little Darling x New Penny). Yellow/peach shading (yb), 20-25 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls. 7 yrs. 12-13", Cal.): Exhibition form, very good substance, in singles and sprays, great garden color, very floriferous - a winner. Bushy grower, no disease problems. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 19", Sask.): Exhibition form, excellent substance - wouldn't be without this one - excellent in every way. Intend multiplying by cuttings in case of winter kill. Upright grower, lush dark shiny foliage, no disease. B. Porter (2 pls. 4-6 yrs. 13", Sask.): Double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, in small clusters, not very floriferous this year but one of the most beautiful color combinations. Vigorous growth habit, no disease, best with protection. M.J. Roberts (2 pls. (inside), 2 yrs. 8", Ont.): Long pointed bud, exhibition form, good substance, dainty - much like Mary Marshall in shape and size, decorative sepals, spicy fragrance. Deserves more attention. Sturdy vigorous plant, upright bushy habit, disease-resistant.

BABY DONNIE, Min. (Not registered). Dark red. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. tall, Alta.): Single form, excellent substance, in sprays and singles - love this one, color and texture remind me of red rich velvet. Vigorous grower, o.k. foliage, no disease.

BABY FACE, Min. (Laver '82). No reports.

BABY KATIE, Min. (Saville '78) (Sheri Anne x Watercolour). Cream/pink edges (pb), 25-30 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls. 2 yrs. 12-14", Cal.): Pointed buds, exhibition HT blooms, very good substance, singles and sprays, good production, lovely color. Shiny foliage, no disease with spraying. M.J. Roberts (4 pls. (3 inside, 1 outside), 1 yr. 5", Ont.): Exquisite H.T. form, 1" bloom, delicate shadings, fragrant, in sprays, a bit stingy with bloom this year but wouldn't be without it. Very photogenic and should exhibit well. Low spreading growth habit, serrated foliage.

BABY RUMBA, Min. (Not registered). Red blend. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 10", Cal.): Small bloom, decorative form, good substance - a novelty - color like old floribunda Rhumba. Compact growth habit, dainty foliage, no disease.

BIG JOHN, Min. (Williams '79) (Starburst x Over the Rainbow). Medium red/yellow base (mr), 35-50 petals. M.J. Roberts (2 pls. (1 inside, 1 outside), 2 yrs. 12"-14", Ont.): 1 1/4" bloom, H.T. form, every one perfect but not too many. Blooms last a good 3 weeks. Because of sparseness of bloom it's difficult to get one at show time but no problems with disease, hardiness, vigour or bloom quality. Needs full sun, frequent fertilizing and use of insecticide. Outside plant very compact but inside plant sends up shoots 24" long sometimes.

BIRTHDAY PARTY, Min. (Strawn '79) (Atraaktion x Sheri Ann). Pink, 25-30 petals. G. Magee (2 pls. 1 yr. 30", Ont.): Well formed bloom, not oversized, fair exhibition quality, good substance, attractive. Makes a large dense bush, a little mildew.

BLUE BLOOD, Min. (Laver-Canada '82) (Dwarf King x Hokey Pokey). Crimson red (mr), 50-60 petals. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr., Sask.): Needs further evaluation for hardiness - killed to ground (or below) last winter - as did most here - made an attempt to grow but died in late June. Needs good protection in Saskatchewan.

BOJANGLES, Min. (Warriner '81) (Spanish Sun x Calgold). Deep yellow (dy). E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 12-14", Cal.): Long slender buds open to decorative form, fair substance, open too fast. Quite floriferous all season, strong spicy fragrance. Bushy compact growth habit, disease resistant. M. Humenick (2 pls., 2 yrs. 16", Cal.): 1/2 open bud has good form but opens fast, loose petalled, holds well when fully open but a trifle large - about 1 1/2-2", great substance. Erect grower, no disease.

BRASS RING (PEEK-A-BOO IN Europe and England), Min. (Dickson '82) (Memento x Nozomi). Apricot/copper/orange (ob), 21 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 18-24", Cal.): Beautiful long pointed buds, open flat like little candles, very good substance, in clusters and one to a stem, very floriferous - plant always covered in bloom. Densely compact growth habit, dark glossy foliage, no disease. M. Humenick (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2", Cal.): Perfect H.T. exhibition form, great substance, very dainty, novel apricot color. Can cut bloom every time I look at it - excellent container specimen. Thick shrubby grower, no disease.

BUTTONS 'N BOWS (TEENY-WEENY), Min. (Poulsen '80). Pink blend. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 10", Cal.): Ovoid shaped bloom, exhibition form, great substance, many clusters and one bloom per stem, opens slowly in spring and fall. Short grower, no disease.

CALICO DOLL, Min. (Saville '79) (Rise 'n Shine x Glenfiddich). Orange/striped yellow (ob), 15-22 petals. E. Freeman (1 pl. 3 yrs. 18", Ont.): Beautiful bud, opens flat and too quickly but great in garden, very good substance, repeats well but not in hot weather. Compact grower, red foliage, some blackspot.

CARIBE, Min. (Warriner '83) (Bridal Pink x Fire Princess). Apricot blend (ab), 35 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 12-15", Cal.): Light coral-pink with apricot shadings, nonfading, H.T. form, excellent substance, open slowly, many blooms in singles and several on long stems, spicy fragrance. Upright bushy grower, very disease-resistant. M. Humenick (2 pls. 2 yrs. 16", Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, opens slowly and holds well when cut, flower a bit large. Appealing color - more pink than apricot to me. Erect grower, no disease.

CAROL JEAN, Min. (Moore '76). Dark pink (dp), 25 petals. R. Bryant (3 pls. 4 yrs. 12-15", Ont.): Excellent form, good substance, good on show table when center bud is nipped out early. Many sprays, nearly always in bloom. Upright grower, no disease, hardy.

CENTRE GOLD, Min. (Saville '81) (Rise 'n Shine x Kiskadee). Deep yellow/gold centre (dy), 35 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 15-18", Cal.): Exhibition form with scrolled petals, dark golden yellow blooms but sometimes they are white with golden centres - apparently expected of this variety. Good substance, one to a stem and several in clusters, likes sunny location, fairly floriferous. Upright grower, no disease problems. M. Humenick (2 pls. 3 yrs. 12", Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, opens slowly, holds form very well. Short growth habit, no disease. G. Magee (3 pls. 1-2 yrs. 16", Ont.): Well formed bud, just average bloom - sometimes exhibition, good substance - not an outstanding variety - white buds are better than yellow. Bushy upright grower, red spider likes it, seems hardy.

CHARMGLO, Min. (Williams '80) (Unnamed seedling x Over the Rainbow). Creamy white/edged red (pb). M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12", Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, opens slowly, many clusters - does well in spray section of Rose Show. Bright potential. Dense growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 16", Ont.): Buds quite good, form can be exhibition, not too many petals, fair amount of bloom in June and some throughout season. Spreading growth habit, quite disease free.

CHATTEM CENTENNIAL, Min. (R. Jolly '79) (Orange Sensation x Zinger). Orange-red (o-r), 35-38 petals. R. Bryant (2 pls. 2 yrs. 12", Ont.): Full cupped form, great substance, many petals, profuse bloomer, flower a little large, eye catching color - a must for garden and show table. Good growth habit, no disease, hardy. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 10", Sask.): Double bloom, cupped form, fair substance, slow bloomer - if it survives the winter I might consider keeping it. Slow grower, upright habit, no disease.

CHOO-CHOO CENTENNIAL, Min. (B. Jolly '80) (Rise 'n Shine x Grand Opera). Light pink/white reverse (lp), 60 petals. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 1 yr. 6", Man.): Pleasing pink bloom, exhibition form, good substance, repeats well - first year bush but very happy with this one. Bushy growth habit, no disease.

CORNSILK, Min. (Saville '82). Light yellow, 50 petals. C. Decker (1 pl. 1 yr. 8", Alaska): 1 1/2 - 2" bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, in sprays. Not really a white in this climate, or yellow - sort of buffy blend, but blooms well. Compact grower, little blackspot. E. Freeman (1 pl. 1 yr. 8", Ont.): Open bloom looks like a pom-pom, repeats well but don't like the color - will try 1 more year. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 12", Cal.): Exhibition form, heavy substance, long stems, mostly in singles, lasting power, a different color - fine for exhibition. Mildews. R.F. Johnson (1 pl. 1 yr. 12", Que.): 1 1/2" full bloom, exhibition form, very good substance. Compact grower, medium green foliage, disease-free. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 16", Ont.): Very double bloom, good bud, quite good form, uninteresting color - a bit of a disappointment. Bushy grower, no disease. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. med., Alta.): Beautiful form, good substance, long lasting - a good new mini. Don't know how it will stack up against other minis. Vigorous growth habit, no disease, hardiness o.k. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 10", Sask.): Usually exhibition form, good substance, borne singly, produced sparingly - needs further evaluation, spicy fragrance. Vigorous bushy growth habit, some blackspot.

CRAZY QUILT, Min. (Moore '80). No reports.

CRICKET, Min. (Christensen '78) (Anytime x 'Zorina x Golden Wave'). Light orange to yellow (ob), 25 petals. E. Cochran (4 pls. 5 yrs. 20-22", Cal.): H.T. type buds, good substance, open rather fast but hold form well then fade. Flashy color attracts attention, in singles and sprays, fruity fragrance, quite floriferous. Vigorous growth habit, dark glossy foliage, disease-resistant. E. Freeman (1 pl. 1 yr. 6", Ont.): H.T. bud, flat open form, good substance - like parent 'Anytime'. Good blooms but not many - reserving judgment. Compact grower. R.J. Kopecky (1 pl. 3 yrs. tree, Neb.): High centered exhibition form, excellent substance, superior producer of blooms for box, or single or multiple for showing. Just as good in bush form. No disease so far, excellent for hardiness.

CUDDLES, Min. (Schwartz '78) (Zorina x unnamed seedling). Coral pink (dp), 55-60 petals. E. Cochran (2 pl. & 2 trees, 5 yrs. 18-20", Cal.): Super exhibition form, excellent substance, mostly one to a stem but some great sprays, generous bloomer - perfection. Upright branching growth habit, small dark foliage, disease-resistant. E. Freeman (1 pl. 4 yrs. 12", Ont.): H.T. form, good substance, in lovely sprays and singles, very floriferous - a terrific rose except for blackspot (1st to blackspot in garden). Bushy grower, hardiness is good. B. Porter (1 pl. 5 yrs. 4", Sask.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, small flowers, didn't bloom till September this year - seems weaker after each winter. I like it enough to consider replacing it - daintiness appeals to me. Good cut flower, holds well. Very compact growth habit, tiny dark green leaves, no disease. M.J. Roberts (4 pls. (3 inside, 1 outside), 3 yrs. 18", Ont.): 1/2 - 1" bloom, extremely decorative sepals, best exhibited 1/2 open, high centered form, in sprays of 5-7, never stops blooms inside or out - excellent performer, beautiful long lasting blooms. Very vigorous plant, smallish dark green foliage, very disease resistant, very hardy.

CUPCAKE, Min. (Spiers '81). Medium pink/paler reverse (mp), 40-50 petals. R. Bryant (2 pls. 2 yrs. 15-18", Ont.): Perfect H.T. form, excellent substance, in singles and sprays, an exhibition rose, repeats well and lasts long. A must - ratings should be close to 10. No disease, hardy. C. Decker (1 pl. 1 yr., Alaska): 1 1/2-1" bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, abundant bloom, excellent in every aspect. Top rated by me - closest to a 10 of any I have grown. Compact grower (mine is container grown), abundant foliage, no disease. E. Freeman (2 pls. 1 yr. 10", Ont.): High centered exhibition form, very good substance, fair repeat, very pretty color, will be a show winner. Compact grower. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 12", Cal.): Exhibition form, super substance, opens slowly and holds form well, yummy light pink - rates an 8.0 in U.S., won Award of Excellence. Short grower, no disease. G. Magee (3 pls. 1-2 yrs. 18", Ont.): Exhibition bud - lovely, good substance, a real favourite that is showy and has class. Bushy grower, a little blackspot, hardy so far. K. Mychaluk (2 pl. 2 yrs. tall Alta.): High centered exhibition form, excellent substance, excellent repeat - never out of bloom. Beautiful - probably best pink mini available. Vigorous growth habit, no disease, hardiness is excellent. M. J. Roberts (3 pls. (2 inside, 1 outside), 2 yrs. 6"-12", Ont.): 1" full double H.T. bloom, like sun - spots badly in rain, can be quite showable in good weather. Could have longer stems for exhibiting. Compact grower, glossy abundant foliage, disease-resistant.

DEEP VELVET, Min. (B. Jolly '81) [Grand Opera x Jimmy Greaves] x Baby Katie]. Dark red velvet (dr), 30-40 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 1', Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, long stems, good clear color, lasts well, repeats well - a superior exhibition variety. Tall grower, dark bronzy foliage, some mildew. G. Magee (3 pls. 1-2 yrs. 16", Ont.): Fairly good buds, large open bloom of good form, fairly good substance, one of the better reds but not as showy or free blooming as My Valentine.

DON MARSHALL, Min. (Moore '82) (Baccara x Little Chief). Rich red/dark red reverse (dr), 35-40 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 14", Cal.): Full buds are almost black, opens slowly, color turns muddy brown in wet foggy climate, poor substance, lightly fragrant. Will try it under cover next season. Compact bushy grower, mildews. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 14", Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, looks great in bud stage but opens too fast in hot weather, some fragrance. Erect rangy growth habit, no disease. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 20", Ont.): Good exhibition bud, very double bloom, rather attractive. Bushy irregular growth habit, no disease noted.

DREAM GLO, Min. (Williams '78) (Little Darling x Little Chief). Red and white/white reverse (rb), 50 petals. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12", Man.): $\frac{3}{4}$ " bloom, very double, exhibition form, good substance, repeats well, striking color combination, no fading - one of my favourites. Some fragrance. Upright grower, no disease, hardy. E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 14-16", Cal.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, one of the finest today for garden color or show blooms. Unfading color contrasts well with dark glossy foliage. No disease problems. R.F. Johnson (1 pl. 1 yr. 18", Que.): $1\frac{1}{2}$ " bloom H.T. form, very good substance. Upright growth habit, disease free. R. J. Kopecky (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 2', Neb.): Exhibition form, very good substance, blooms galore all summer long - good rose for the beginner and oldtimer alike. Upright bushy grower, hardiness is excellent. K. Mychaluk (2 pls. 3 yrs. tall, Alta.): Excellent exhibition form, heavy substance, always in bloom - one of the best. Upright grower, no disease, hardiness o.k. B. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12", Sask.): Rather small flower, exhibition form, good substance, fairly severe winter injury. No disease. M.J. Roberts (1 pl. (inside), 2 yrs. 14", Ont.): Long pointed bud, double bloom, so far confused centres. Grows too tall inside - have to keep cutting it back, must prune carefully as stalk 'strings' like celery. Disease resistant. Probably performs well outdoors.

DRESDEN DOLL, Min. (Moore '75) (Fairy Moss x unnamed hybrid moss seedling). Soft pink (1 p), 15-25 petals. B. Porter (1 pl. 5 yrs. 4", Sask.): Semi-double bloom, cup shaped form, loose petalled, very mossy buds, fair mossy buds - I keep it for its wild rose charm. Weak growth habit and slow to recover in spring, blackspots.

DWARF QUEEN, Min. (Kordes '82). Hot pink. B. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 6", Sask.): Recovered very slowly from severe winter injury and produced only a few blossoms - much poorer than previous season. No disease.

FAIRLANE, Min. (Schwartz '80) pink/yellow base, 35 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 10-12", Cal.): Perfect exhibition blooms but very few of them. Good substance. Poor growth habit, no disease. G. Magee (3 pls. 1-2 yrs. 15", Ont.): Very attractive exhibition bud, substance not too good, could use more petals - not a very free bloomer but a beautiful bud and bloom, Moderate grower, hardy so far.

FELICITY II, Min. (Poulsen '81). Light red to pink/paler base. Ann Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr., Sask.): Winter killed. B. Porter (1 pl. 3 yrs. 9", Sask.): Cupped floribunda type form, good substance, in clusters, nearly always in bloom - most floriferous variety I have but not really a favorite. O.K. for garden ornament - requires little attention. Compact bushy grower, no disease, hardy with protection.

FOXY LADY, Min. (Christensen '80) (Gingersnap x Magic Carrousel). Coral pink to white (pb), 20-28 petals. E. Cochran (2 pl. & 2 36" trees, 5 yrs. 22-28", Cal.): Thick fat buds open with flat form - some pointed centres, some split. A flashy miniature, beautiful color, never fades, always in bloom, mostly one to a stem. Glossy foliage that is bronze when young, disease-resistant. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. low, Alta.): What a bud!

FUNNY GIRL, Min. (Warriner '82) (Bridal Pink x Fire Princess). Light pink (1p), 35 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 15-18", Cal.): Beautiful high pointed exhibition form blooms, excellent substance, one to a stem and several in clusters, open slowly - one of the best Miniatures. Plants are covered every day with perfect non-fading blooms, sweet fragrance. Bushy compact grower, very disease resistant. M. Humenick (2 pls. 2 yrs. 12", Cal.): Flowers rather large, decorative form but can be exhibition in cooler weather, opens nicely, great substance - I like this one. Erect growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease.

GALAXY, Min. (Moore '80) No reports

GLORIGLO, Min. (Williams '76) (Seedling x Over the Rainbow). Orange/creamy-white reverse (ob), 40-50 petals. B. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs., Sask.): One of the poorest performers I've ever grown - have tried it twice - wouldn't recommend it for this area. Winter killed.

GREAT DAY, Min. (Williams '82) [(Little Darling x Gold Coin) x (Little Darling x Gold Coin)]. Deep yellow (dy). E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 12-14", Cal.): Long buds open slowly to H.T. form, holds well, good substance but bloom too large for plant size - perhaps our wet climate causes over-sized blooms. Bushy growth habit, no disease.

HAWAIIAN SUNRISE, Min. (Williams '81 (Unnamed Seedling x Over the Rainbow). Red and yellow bi-color, 4 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr., Cal.): Pointed buds are reddish, blooms chrome yellow tinged o-r finishing pale orange. Unusual form - quilled to sharp point like cactus, good substance, blooms rather large for size of plant. Compact dense grower, bronzy glossy foliage, slight mildew in fall.

HEARTLAND, Min. (Saville '82) (Sheri Anne x Watercolor). Rich orange red (o-r), 50-60 petals. C. Finch (1 pl. 1 yr. 15", Ont.): Equisite high centred bloom, exhibition form, crisp substance, always in bloom, long lasting in garden and when cut - a delightful rose - a super introduction. Bushy grower, dark green foliage, no disease. A Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 20", Ont.): 2½" bloom, good H.T. form, opens flat, good amount of bloom, like Ann Moore but lighter shade. Vigorous grower, very large glossy foliage, very healthy. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 2 yrs. tall, Alta.): Loose large bloom, form o.k. but not exhibition, o.k. substance. Nothing special about this one. Vigorous grower, some mildew, good for hardiness. B. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 9", Sask.): Double bloom, borne singly and in clusters, long lasting, excellent substance. Extremely poor performance this year - weakened by winter, didn't like summer heat. Hope for better things next year. Some blackspot.

HEIDI, Min. (Christensen '78) (Fairy Moss x Iceberg). Medium pink (mp), 35 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 32". Cal.): Decorative form, can be good, good substance, hard to keep it clean. Tall rangy grower.

HELEN BOEHM, Min. (Christensen '83). Light pink. M. Humenick (2 pls. 1 yr. 15", Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, blooms opens slowly and reveals lovely form - should do well at the show. Pleasant color blend. Short grower, no disease.

HOKEY POKEY, Min. (Saville '80). No reports.

HOLY TOLEDO, Min. (Christensen '78) (Gingersnap x Magic Carousel). Apricot orange/reverse yellow orange (ob), 25-30 petals. R. Bryant (2 pls. 1 yr. 12", Ont.): Excellent form and substance, eye catching color - a show rose when right. Very floriferous, in clusters and singles. Compact growth habit, good foliage, no disease, hope it winters better this year. E. Cochran (4 pls. 5 yrs. 14-16", Cal.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, in clusters and one to a stem, very floriferous - will win show awards and keeps garden in color all year. One of my favourites. Upright branching growth habit, glossy dark green foliage, no disease. E. Freeman (1 pl. 1 yr. 8", Ont.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, vibrant gorgeous orange color, one of the prettiest minis around. Bloomed well until summer heat - hope it does better in its second year. Compact grower, blackspots badly. M. Humenick

(2 pls. 5 yrs. 14", Cal.): Exhibition form, super substance, many one bloom per stem, good production, lovely color contrast - an eye catcher with perfume, and good show rose. Erect grower, no disease. G. Magee (5 pls. 1-2 yrs. 24", Ont.): Nice bud and well formed open bloom with moderate petallage, color fades. A favourite with me. Vigorous bushy grower, fairly clean, hardiness o.k. so far.

HOMBRE, Min. (Jolly '80) Apricot blend (ab). J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 12", Cal.): Full form, good substance, many petals, lots of small blooms, mostly 1 to a stem. Neat compact grower, small foliage, mildews. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 15", Ont.): Medium size double bloom, fairly good form - disappointed - found it ordinary. Compact growth habit, quite disease free.

HOTLINE, Min. (Christensen '83). Orange red (o-r), 25 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 10-12", Cal.): H.T. form, excellent substance, super-brilliant color, one to a stem and clusters of 3, great in wet weather - nothing like it in this color class. Husky upright and branching grower, waxy dark green foliage, no disease.

HULA GIRL, Min. (Williams '75) (Miss Hillcrest x Mabel Dot). Soft orange red (ob), 45 petals. B. Porter (1 pl. 6 yrs. 11", Sask.): Double bloom, cupped form, mostly singles, good substance. Recovered slowly from last winter and bloomed very sparingly. but had no blackspot this year. Best protected for hardiness.

HUMDINGER, Min. (Schwartz '76) (Gold coin seedling and unnamed mini seedling). Coral pink & orange (o-r), 50-55 petals. B. Porter (1 pl. 6 yrs. 9", Sask.): Double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, very disappointed this year producing few blooms compared to past years - hoping for better next year. Dark green foliage, touch of chlorosis, some blackspot. Best with protection in winter.

ICE PRINCESS, Min. (Laver, Canada '83). ARS. Cupped or flat form, good substance, flowers in small clusters, open quickly, lovely color but not too appealing for a few days. Looks promising. Irregular vigorous growth habit, small rounded glossy leaflets, no disease.

JEANNE LAJOIE, Min. Cl. (Sima '75) (Casa Blanca x Independence). Medium pink/darker reverse (mp), 40 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 10", Cal.): Decorative form opens flat, great substance and great color. In sprays and one per stem, like cooler weather. Dense grower, medium green foliage, no disease. A. Leskiw (Sask.): Winter killed.

JELLY BEAN, Min. (Saville '82) (Unnamed seeding x Poker Chip). Red/orange (rb). C. Decker (1 pl. 1 yr. 8", Alaska): 1" bloom, attractive, semi-double, H.T. type, excellent substance, nice companion for Spice Drop. Compact grower, no disease, excellent foliage. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 10" Cal.): Small bloom decorative form, good substance, more pink than red, opens fast, slight fragrance - in Micro Mini category. Short growth habit, no disease.

JEWEL BOX, Min. (Moore '83). Medium pink. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 8", Cal.): Bud has good form, novel pink - almost a blend, decorative form bloom, great substance - still new to me but looks promising. Short grower, no disease.

JOAN AUSTIN, Min. (More '81). No reports.

KAIKOURA, Min. (McGredy '78) (Maytime x Matangi). Red, 27 petals. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 2 yrs. 10", Sask.): Double bloom, good form, fair substance, rather sparse but holds form and color well when fully open, even in 40°C. Nice for floral design. Upright grower, small attractive foliage, no disease, winter protection required.

KO'S YELLOW, Min. (McGredy '78) [(New Penny x Banbridge) x (Border Flame x Manx Queen)]. Yellow/cerise petal edges (yb), 39 petals. V. Baker (1 pl. 3 yrs. 7", Ont.): Double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, lovely in bud and when mature, very good repeat, good for cutting and

excellent for arrangements. Compact grower, no disease, very hardy with protection. M.J. Roberts (1 pl. (inside), 1 yr. 10", Ont.): Double bloom, HT form, in singles and sprays, not many blooms yet. Worth trying - should be excellent and easy grower outside. Spreading upright growth habit, glossy dark green foliage.

LAVENDER JEWEL, Min. (Moore '78) (Little Chief x Angel Face). Clear lavender mauve (m), 35-40 petals. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 2 yrs., Man.): 3" blooms in clusters, exhibition form with high centers, good substance, some fragrance, repeats well. Bushy compact grower, blackspot late in season - a good mauve. Hardiness is good.

LEMON DELIGHT, Min. (Moore '78) (Fairy Moss x Gold-Moss). Primrose yellow (my), 10 petals. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 4 yrs. 9½", Sask.): Single bloom, cupped loose form, good substance, very attractive centre, outstanding stamens, mostly in sprays. One of my favourites - should be a special class for it. Long lasting in floral design. Upright sprawling grower, dark green foliage, mossy, very thorny stems, winter protection required. B. Porter (2 pls. 5 yrs. 4", Sask.): Single, good substance, very mossy, fragrant lemon scent - a favourite. Survived with neglect but need relocating. Very thorny stems, upright growth habit, moderate blackspot. Hardy with protection.

LITTLE ARTIST, Min. (McGredy '83). Red Blend, 10-12 petals. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 11", Sask.): Single form, excellent substance, mostly borne singly, eye catching color. Slow to get started and didn't bloom too freely until late summer - may become a favourite of mine. Bushy grower, medium green foliage, no disease.

LITTLE ESKIMO, Min. (Moore '81). No reports

LITTLE JACKIE, Min. (Saville '82) [(Prominent x Sheri Anne) x Glenfiddich]. Salmon/red reverse (or), 24 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 1", Cal.): High centered form, good substance, one to a stem, repeats average, a super color combo. Tallish grower, largish foliage, mildews. R.F. Johnson (1 pl. 1 yr. 16", Que.): 2" bloom, good form, maturing bloom fades. Spreading irregular growth habit - one cane shot up to 32" before being removed. Disease free bronzy-green foliage. C. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 20", Ont.): Smallish bloom, nice bud form, ordinary substance, open fast and fades quickly, difficult to display attractive buds. Bushy grower, quite disease free. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. low, Alta.): I'm still waiting!

LITTLE LINDA, Micro Min. (Schwartz '76) (Gold Coin seedling x unknown miniature seedling). Light lemon yellow (my), 17 petals. B. Porter (1 pl. 7 yrs. 6", Sask.): Exhibition form, good substance, floriferous, in clusters. Thrives with little care - survived without protection but weakened considerably. Bushy compact growth habit, small medium green foliage, no disease.

LITTLE RASCAL, Min. (Jolly '81) Medium red. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 10", Cal.): Appears almost a bi-color, flowers a bit large for the class, decorative form, good substance. Rangy grower, medium green foliage, no disease.

LITTLE RED DEVIL, Min. (Christensen '80) (Gingersnap x Magic Carrousel). Medium red (mr), 35-50 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 tree, 3 yrs. 15-18", Cal.): Exhibition bloom, super substance, lasts well as open bloom, in sprays of 3-5 and 1 to a stem - blooms cover the plant, beautiful as tree rose. Wins many awards, repeats well, strong fragrance. Upright branching growth habit, no disease. M.J. Roberts (1 pl. (inside), 1 yr. Ont.): Studding bloom, red velvet with slivery lighter red reverse, "4" across, attractive sepals, singles and sprays. Slow to establish but I'm looking forward to winning some ribbons with it - I wouldn't be without it. Medium height, self branching, small semi-glossy serrated bronzy foliage.

LITTLE SIR ECHO Min. (Schwartz '77) (Ma Perkins x Baby Betsy McCall). Pink/darker reverse (mp), 45-50 petals. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr., Sask.): Winter killed.

LYNNE ANN, Min. (Saville '80). No reports.

MARK ONE, Min. (Saville '82) (Sheri Anne x Glenfiddich). Orange red (or). K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. med., Alta.): Double form, ok substance, slow to repeat - don't think it will exhibit. Growth habit and foliage are ok, no disease. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 9", Sask.): Double bloom, somewhat cupped form, good substance, slight tea scent, terrific color, produces hips. Few blooms produced during summer heat - rather disappointing performance. Bushy grower, glossy foliage, some blackspot.

MEIROV, Min. (Paolino '75) [Rumba x (Dany Robin x Fire King)]. Currant red, 20 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 10", Cal.): Decorative form, great substance, open slowly and holds form, has Starina shape and size of bud and flower. Compact grower, medium green foliage, no disease.

MINNIE PEARL, Min. (Saville '82.) Light pink (lp), 29 petals. E. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 16", Ont.): High centered H.T. form, excellent substance, very long lasting as cut flower, a miniature Royal Highness, blooms well and colour of foliage sets it off - fell in love with this mini. Tall grower for a mini, dark green foliage edged wine, no disease. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 14½", Cal.): Long pointed H.T. buds, open blooms have exhibition quality and form, very good substance, opens slowly and holds quite well. Bloom a little large, very floriferous - love it, but stems seem to hang from heavy clusters. Upright sprawling grower, no disease. M. Humenick (2 pls. 1 yr. 14", Cal.): Perfect exhibition form, great substance, nice long stems, some fragrance. Erect spreading growth habit, some canes stronger than others - hope it will even up when established. No disease. R.F. Johnson (1 pl. 1 yr. 12", Que.): 1½" bloom, exhibition form, good substance, fragrant. Compact grower, free of disease. R.J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 1", Neb.): Ample bloom, high centered exhibition form, very good substance - Minnie looks promising but she has no disease. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 18", Sask.): Very double, exhibition form, holds blooms well, weak fragrance - this one shows promise - will save it over indoors. Upright grower, abundant shiny foliage, no disease. G. Magee (1pl. 1 yr. 22", Ont.): Long lasting bud and open bloom, exhibition bud good substance - very pleasing and in hot weather buds were especially nice. Bushy grower, disease-free. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. tall, Alta.): Long buds open to H.T. classic form, excellent substance, very long lasting. Every once in a while a new mini comes along that makes your heart go flip-flop - that's Minnie Pearl. Vigorous grower, no disease noted.

MOOD MUSIC, Min. (Moore '77) (Fairy Moss x Goldmoss). Orange apricot/blended pink (ob), 40-50 petals, mossed. M.J. Roberts (2 pls. (1 inside, 1 outside), 3 yrs. 12", Ont.): Double exhibition blooms, excellent substance, moss is fabulous, in clusters and singles. Needs full sun and always in bloom, fragrant - visitors exclaim over this one. Upright slightly spreading growth habit, very sturdy with very reddish mossy stalks, well branched. Abundant foliage, disease resistant, very hardy.

ORANGE CASCADE, Min. (Moore '79) (Unnamed yellow seeding x Magic Wand). Yellow flushed orange (ob), 20 petals. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 2 yrs. 9", Sask.): Very double bloom, poor form and substance, fades and loses petals fast when opened - not worth having, will dispose of it. Upright grower, no disease, hardy with winter protection.

ORANGE HONEY, Min. (Moore '79) (Runba x Over the Rainbow). Orange yellow (ob), 20-25 petals. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 20", Ont.): A garden decorative mini of merit, ordinary substance, few petals, opens rapidly and colour fades - didn't like it as well as Holy Toledo. Bushy vigorous grower.

PACE SETTER, Min. (Schwartz '79) (Ma Perkins x Magic Carrousel). White/blush in bud (w), 43-48 petals. R. Bryant (3 pls. 2 yrs. 15-18", Ont.): Perfect H.T. form, very good substance, in singles and sprays - a must, will take first prize on show table. Highly recommended. Tall grower, no disease, hardy. E. Cochran (2 pls. 5 yrs. 15-18", Cal.): Best exhibition form, long slender buds that scroll back exposing perfect show rose, excellent substance. A cropper - have tried to get it to repeat and bloom more - I give it a 9.0 for show quality, 4-0 for poor repeat bloom. Upright grower, no disease. M. Humenick (3 pls. 2 yrs. 20", Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, opens slowly - wins many a blue ribbon. Many one bloom per stem. Erect grower, no disease. K. Mychaluk (2 pls. 2 yrs. tall, Alta.): Pure white H.T. form exhibition bloom, excellent substance - probably the best white minid. Vigorous grower, no disease noted, excellent for hardiness. B. Porter (1 pl. 3 yrs. 11", Sask.): Exhibition form,

good substance, borne singly and sparingly - when it blooms it is lovely but it is out of bloom more than in bloom. Upright grower, no disease, best with winter protection. M.J. Roberts (3 pl. (2 inside, 1 outside), 2 yrs. 14" & 14-18", Ont.): 1-1¼" bloom, exquisite H.T. form, petals thick and velvety, singly and sprays - my favourite white. Color too intense to capture on film in full sunlight. holds well but can spot from rain. Very healthy sturdy plant, likes room, dark green foliage, disease-resistant. Winters great - I pruned longest stalks in fall.

PARTY GIRL, Min. (Saville '79) (Rise 'n Shine x Sheri Anne). Apricot yellow/overlaid salmon (yb) 20-25 petals. E. Cochran (1 bush, 2 18" trees, 4 yrs., 12-14", Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, opens slowly, large clusters of 5-6 on strong stems, many one to a stem, beautiful sunset coloring. One of my favorites. Upright branching growth habit, dark green foliage, disease-resistant. M. Humenick (2 pls. 3 yrs. 10", Cal.): Exhibition form, superior substance, nice color, heavy producer, some fragrance. Queen of the Show and a garden delight - dependable. Dense grower, no disease. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls. 2 yrs. 1½', Neb.): High centered exhibition form, excellent substance, minimal care and maximum results - if you don't have it, get it. Have won every mini class with Party Girl - outstanding show rose. Bushy grower, hardiness is excellent. B. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 14", Sask.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, borne singly and in small clusters - very disappointing performance this year - obviously weakened by the winter. Hope for improvement as it's a most attractive variety. No diseased. M.J. Roberts (5 pls. (4 inside, 1 outside), 3 yrs. 10-12", Ont.): 1" bloom, H.T. form, generally 1 to a stem, slow to open, but not enough bloom - can put up with this as each bloom is 'wow'. Long ovate serrated foliage, new growth reddish tint.

PEACHES 'N CREAM, Min. (Woolcock '76) (Little Darling x Magic Wand). Soft creamy white/pink edge (pb), 50-55 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 5 yrs., 15-18", Cal.): High pointed exhibition form buds open very slowly to perfect show blooms, heavy substance, floriferous - a little work horse and perfect for exhibition. Upright spreading growth habit, leathery matt green foliage, disease-resistant. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2', Neb.): High centered exhibition form, excellent substance, superb show and garden rose. Excellent for winter hardiness. B. Porter (2 pls. 2-3 yrs., Sask.): Exhibitor form, excellent substance, in small clusters, fairly long lasting, sparse bloomer for me. Small upright grower, dark green foliage, no disease. best with winter protection.

PEGGY'S DELIGHT, Min. (Williams '82) red/white reverse. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 16", Ont.): Nice buds in cool weather, double, pink with white reverse. Not really outstanding, fair amount of bloom. Compact bushy grower, quite disease-free.

PENNY CANDY, Min. (Saville '82) (Rise 'n Shine x Sheri Anne). Orange/yellow (ob), 30 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 8", Cal.): Decorative bloom, good substance, opens fast, suitable for container culture, not too unusual - possibly qualifies as a micro mini. Short growth habit, no disease, medium green foliage.

PINK CASCADE, Cl, Min. (Moore '81). No reports.

PINK PETTICOAT, Min. (Strawn '79) (Neue Revue x Sheri-Anne). Creamy white/edged coral pink (pb), 30-35 petals. E. Freeman (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3½', Ont.): H.T. form, excellent substance, great clusters in successive waves all season, too tall for a mini but in the right spot it's gorgeous - a real eye catcher. Throws out very tall straight branches. A Leskiw (5 pls. 1-2 yrs. 25½", Sask.): H.T. exhibition form, excellent substance, weak fragrance, repeat bloomer all summer. Dug up, kept in 2°C, for 4 months, started growing in pot, bloomed in 3 weeks - one in a pot outstanding. Upright grower, abundant dark shiny foliage, no disease, cuttings from plants taken indoors do well. Brian Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 12", Sask.): Plump buds, excellent substance, born single, bloomed rather sparingly this year - late getting established but developed well into strong vigorous bush - looks promising. Some large thorns, no disease. M.J. Roberts (2 pls. (1 inside, 1 outside), 2 yrs. 15-18", Ont.): 1" attractive exhibition blooms, in singles and sprays, attractive - blows to show stamens. Very showable and photogenic, cream/white rimmed with deep pink gives halo or petticoat effect. Disease resistant, slow to establish but quantity and quality of blooms improves.

POKER CHIP, Min. (Saville '79) [Sheri Anne x (Yellow Jewel x Tamango Seeding)]. Scarlet orange/gold (rb), 25-30 petals. V. Bakes (1 pl. 3 yrs. 7'', Ont.): Double large bloom, high centered form, excellent substance - spectacular mini, perfect shaped bud, good in arrangements, constantly in bloom. Spreading very vigorous growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease - I protect all roses but this one is hardy. M.J. Roberts (4 pls. (3 inside, 1 outside), 2 yrs. 12-14'', Ont.): Bloom 1'' inside, 1½'' outside, very showy and showable at ½ open, blows to show golden stamens, singles and sprays. Never stops blooming, color and form hold well. Would be super for class showing stamens. Very vigorous grower, disease-resistant, dark green glossy foliage.

PUPPY LOVE, Min. (Schwartz '78) (Zorina x unnamed seedling). Orange salmon/shaded yellow (ob), 20-25 petals. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 1 yr. 12'', Man.): Exhibition form, good substance, in singles and clusters - a prize winner with nice pointed bud. Very pleasing mini but a bit too bushy - needs thinning mid-season, prolific bloom - almost continuous. No disease. E. Cochran (2 18'' trees, 1 bush, 4 yrs. 14'', Cal.): Long firm buds open quickly to lovely form that lasts quite well, good substance, excellent colours, repeats very well. Vigorous upright growth habit, densely foliated, disease-free. Should be staked - stems rather thin. M.J. Roberts (4 pls. (3 inside, 1 outside), 2 yrs. 9'', Ont.): ½'' bloom, almost micro mini, H.T. shape, repeats every 5 weeks or so. Bloom stays at exhibition stage longer when grown indoors; outdoors they blow to show stamens and color deepens. Tiny green foliage, compact bush.

RAZZMATAZZ, Min. (Warriner '82) (Zorina x Fire Princess). Orange red (o-r). M. Humenick (2 pls. 2 yrs. 16'', Cal.): Vivid color, does not fade, decorative form, good substance, opens rapidly. very showy - good in arrangements too. Rangy grower, dark green foliage, no disease.

RED ACE, Min. (Saville '80) (Rise 'n Shine x Sheri Anne). Medium red (mr), 22-25 petals. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12-14'', Ont.): Small bloom, bud fairly well formed, not a favourite with me since it never really has a display of bloom. Compact grower.

RED BEAUTY, Min. (Williams '81) (Starburst x Over the Rainbow). Dark red (dr). E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 12-14'', Cal.): Beautiful buds open slowly to pointed HT form bloom, some balling in very wet fog, good substance. Produces outstanding show blooms in hot weather - can take best in show. Upright grower, small dark glossy green foliage, disease-resistant. G. Magee (3 pls. 1-2 yrs. 12'16'', Ont.): Nice bud open blooms faded to purple this year, good substance, medium size - can be quite beautiful. Compact bushy grower, blackspots and mildew, hardness good so far.

RED CASCADE, Cl. Min. (Moore '76) Bright cherry red (dr), 36 petals. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 3 yrs., Man.): Pointed buds, 1'' bloom, holds forever, turning almost black, good substance, flat form. I grow it in hanging basket with 2 trailing 'Crystal Palace' lobelia - striking combination. Water daily and fertilize often. Vigorous flat growth habit, no disease. For Winter protection I remove from basket after good hard frost, heel into bed with other roses and protect with leaves or straw. Line basket with peat moss before adding soil and plant, cover surface with peat moss. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 6'', Sask.): Double cupped bloom, not exhibition and not very pretty - confused centers, fair substance. Will not bother with this one. No disease.

RED FLUSH, Min. (Schwartz '78) (Zorina x Mini Seedling). Light to medium red (mr), 50-55 petals. E. Freeman (1 pl. 4 yrs. 15'', Ont.): First to bloom in the spring, smothered with blooms until fall. Cupped form, good substance - provides more garden colour than any other mini. As wide as it is tall, blackspots, hardness is good.

RISE 'N SHINE, Min. (Moore 7) (Little Darling x Yellow Magic). Yellow (my), 35-40 petals. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 1 yr. 8'', Man.): Lovely deep yellow buds, nice medium yellow blooms, faded in hot summer but better in fall. High centered exhibition form, good substance, single blooms, slight fragrance. Spreading growth habit, blackspots late in season. E. Cochran (2 18'' trees, 7 yrs., Cal.): High centered exhibition bloom and a beauty for garden - the rose everyone loves. Blooms constantly all year, spicy

fragrance. Upright branching growth habit, vigorous, no disease. E. Freeman (4 pls. 3 yrs. 12", Ont.): 2" perfect high centered exhibition blooms, excellent substance, always in bloom and they cover the plant. Medium size bush, some blackspot, very hardy. Best all round mini for garden and show. M. Humenick (1 pl. 7 yrs. 24", Cal.): Another Queen of the Show! Great exhibition form, great substance, in singles and clusters. Has fostered a whole new clan of minis - very reliable for form and production. Dense full growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease. B. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 7", Sask.): Double bloom, close to exhibition, fair substance, borne singly. Rarely in bloom this year - weakened by last winter. Bushy grower, slight blackspot. M.J. Roberts (4 pls. (3 inside, 1 outside), 2 yrs. 12-14", Ont.): 1" bloom, double exhibition form, opens star shaped, consistent good quality blooms inside and out. Outside bloom was out of full sun, bloomed all season. Upright grower, full strong stems, vigorous.

ROSE HILLS RED, Min. (Moore '78) (R. Wichuriana x Floradora x Westmount). Dark red, 28-30 petals. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 1 yr., Man.): Nice pointed buds, 1" deep red blooms, almost double, consistent bloomer - gorgeous rose that received lots of attention in garden and on show table. Holds well, good substance - a must for any mini lover. Upright vigorous growth habit, glossy leathery disease-free foliage.

ROSE WINDOW, Min. (Williams '78) (Seedling x Over the Rainbow). Orange/yellow/red blend (ob), 15-20 petals. R.J. Kopecky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1½', Neb.): Exhibition form very good substance, outstanding color combination, opens a little fast. Outstanding performance for first year, will try to exhibit next year. Upright growth habit, no disease noted. G. Magee (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 24", Ont.): Showy garden variety with good quality buds, open bloom has some vegetative centres but I can forgive that. Bushy large plant, blackspots, seems hardy.

SMALL WORLD, Min. (Moore '75) (Little Chief x Fire Princess). Rich orange red (or), 20-22 petals. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 1 yr. 6", Man.): ¾" bloom, pointed bud, double exhibition form, good substance, opens flat but holds colour well, repeats well. My idea of a Mini - it's small! Compact dwarf grower, small shiny leathery foliage, no disease.

SNOW BRIDE, Min. (Jolly '82). AARS. White (w). J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 1', Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, many petals, average repeat - a fine exhibition variety. Rather spreading growth habit, large foliage, mildews. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 15", Ont.): Well formed bud, usually about 3 to a stem, not too many petals, exhibition form - looks like a good white int its first year. Bushy grower, no disease.

SNOW CARPET, Cl, Min. (McGredy '80). No reports.

SNOW WONDER, Min. (Lyon '78). White (w), 45-50 petals. M.J. Roberts 2 pls. (1 inside, 1 outside), 4 yrs. 8", Ont.): ¾", bud ovate opening full double, usually in sprays of 3 to 9, fast repeat bloom inside, outside in full sun only blooms spring and fall, in shade always in bloom. Fragrance fills my basement, blooms last 2 weeks, exquisite bud but not competitive as open bloom, sunburns badly, some blackspots. Spreading plant indoors, compact outside, almost fern-like foliage. Must be hardy - in poor shape in fall, first to bloom in spring.

SPICE DROP, Min. (Saville '81) [(Sheri Anne x Glenfiddich) x (Unnamed moss seedling x (Sarabande x Little Chief))]. Light pink (lp), 35 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 10-12", Cal.): H.T. form buds, open rounded blooms, rather flat, nice color in protected areas - a really sweet micro-mini. Lasts well, blooms and repeats well. Dense bushy growth habit, disease-resistant. C. Decker (1 pl. 1 yr. 8", Alaska): H.T. type high centered exhibition form, excellent substance, 1" bloom, in sprays, long lasting - a nice bright rose. Compact grower, no disease. E. Freeman (1 pl. 1 yr. 4", Ont.): H.T. form, a very nice micro mini if it will bloom a bit more next year. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 1', Cal.): High centered form, good substance, many blooms, repeats fast - a fine micro mini of exhibition quality. Compact grower, some mildew. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 9", Cal.): Small bloom decorative form, fair substance, opens fast and flat - can rate more effectively next year. Short grower, no disease. R.F. Johnson (1 pl. 1 yr. 8", Que.): 1¼" bloom, exhibition form, very good substance, plentiful - like this one, Very compact plant, disease free. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 9", Sask.): Double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance,

sparse bloomer, good show quality, weak fragrance - one of my favourites. Upright growth habit, no disease, small light green foliage. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. low, Alta.): Still waiting.

STRANGE MUSIC, Min. (Moore '80). No reports

STRAWBERRY SWIRL, Min. (Moore '78) (Little Darling x unnamed mini seedling). Red and white stripes (rb), 46 petals. B. Porter (1 pl. 5 yrs. 7", Sask.): Cupped form, excellent substance but no blooms this year - had abandoned it and it survived - normally too sprawly for me. Dark green foliage, no disease. M.J. Roberts (2 pls. (1 inside, 1 outside), 3 yrs. 12-16", Ont.): 1" bloom, acutally exhibition quality but variegated color takes away from it, unless you are a fan. Good form, in sprays, adequate bloom quantity. Very spreading growth habit - would be good in hanging basket. Abundant foliage, hardy.

SUMMER BUTTER, Min. (Saville '79) (Arthur Bell x Yellow Jewel). Yellow (my), 20-25 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 12", Cal.): Exhibition/decorative form, great substance, can show as early bud but opens fast, has fragrance, non-fading color. Bush stays compact, no disease. dark green foliage.

SUNDUST, Min. (Moore '77) (Golden Glow x Magic Wand). Light apricot-yellow (yb), 20-25 petals. B. Porter (1 pl. 6 yrs. 7", Sask.): Exhibition form, fair substance, blooms singly, opens rapidly, produces few flowers - will discard. Bushy grower, no disease, best with winter protection.

SUNSPRAY, Min. (Christensen '80). No reports.

TIGER BUTTER, Min. (Strawn '82) (Sunblest x Over the Rainbow). Yellow. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 10", Ont.): Well formed buds don't open too quickly, near exhibition form bloom, didn't grow much or bloom very much first year. Small compact plant.

TINY TEARS, Min. (Barrett '79) (Pink Ribbon x Pink Ribbon). Medium pink (mp), 5 petals. M. Humenick (2 pls. 2 yrs. 7", Cal.): A single mini - lovely - can be a mass of bloom. Decorative form, good substance. Dense growth habit, dark green leaves, no disease.

TOY BALLOON, Min. (Moore '79) (Fairy Moss x Fire Princess). Dark red (dr), 45-50 petals. M.J. Roberts (2 pls. (1 inside, 1 outside), 4 yrs. 12", Ont.): 1" velvet pompoms, chunky bud, excellent substance, in sprays, color holds well even in hot summer full sun. May not be HT but wouldn't be without it. Blooms freely, holds its own in the garden. Spreading self-branching plant, prickly with moss, medium size semi-glossy foliage, no disease, very hardy.

UPSTART, Min. (Warriner '82). No reports.

VALERIE JEANNE, Min. (Saville '80). Bright magenta pink. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 1', Cal.): Flattish form, good substance, 1 to a stem, long stems, repeats average, a bright color that grows on you. Spreading growth habit, large foliage that mildews.

WHY NOT, Min. (Moore '82). Red blend (rb), 5 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 5", Cal.): Small flower, decorative form, good substance, a single with white eye - very new, a delight. Will know more about this next year. Short grower, medium green foliage, no disease.

YOUNGE COLE (WANAKA), Min. (McGredy '78) (Anytime x Trumpeter). Brilliant vermilion (or), 40 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 9", Cal.): Decorative form wavy petals - looks like a red "Anytime", great substance, holds open bloom well. A lovely mini and looks great in arrangements. Short dense grower, dark green foliage, no disease. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 10", Sask.): Cup shaped form with wavy pointed petals, good substance, in clusters like a floribunda. Wonderful color but slow to bloom - hope for better results next year. Slight tea scent, good garden plant. Vigorous open spreading growth habit, some blackspot late in season.

YELLOW DOLL, Cl. Min. (Kirk '76) Medium yellow (my). A. Leskiw (1 pl. 3 yrs. 14", Sask.): H.T. form, fair to good substance, one of the first to grow and bloom in spring and repeat bloom, till frost. Highly recommended for Saskatchewan - 82 winter was fatal to many roses but Yellow Doll came through very well. Upright grower, abundant dark green foliage, no disease, needs winter protection.

ZWERGENFEE, Min. (Kordes '79) (Miniature Seedling x Traumeri). Orange red (or). M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 10", Cal.): Decorative form, great substance, very orange and very bright, opens fast but cooler weather may be an advantage. Erect growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease. Expect this one to catch on.



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Notes

